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VOL. XII NO. 17— BOMBAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

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Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Jan.	PLASSY §		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA §	NARKUNDA*	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA §		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,039
16th ,,	MALWA §		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA §	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA §		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,709
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND §		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA §	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA §		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA §	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	PLASSY §	CHINA x §	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA §		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA §	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA §	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons
30th Jan.	Mashobra	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	5,900
22nd ,,	Morvada	8,192
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,600
4th April	Manela	8,368
18th ,,	Matiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

19th January	Nagpore*	5,283
25th ,,	Naldera	15,993
25th ,,	Kidderpore*	5,334
3rd Feb.	Obra*	5,462
6th ,,	Ula*	5,310
20th ,,	Jeypore*	5,318
21st ,,	Sicilia x	6,813
22nd ,,	China	7,952
29th ,,	Lahore	5,252
18th March	Soudan †	6,698
24th April	Sicilia †	6,813

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

x Will not convey Passengers on this voyage only.

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, MUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
18th Jan.	VARSOVA	Bussrah via K'chi. 5 p. m.
19th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 8 a. m.
21st ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
23rd ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa
24th ,,	BARPETA	Bussrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.

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Branch ..... Ahmedabad
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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A. G. GRAY,
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ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
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LONDON OFFICE:
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
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Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
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Haipbong	New York	Vladivostock
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Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
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Reserve Fund ..... £ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
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Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
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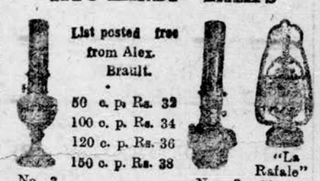

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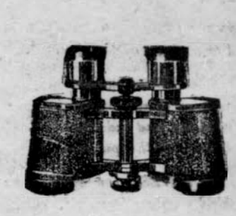

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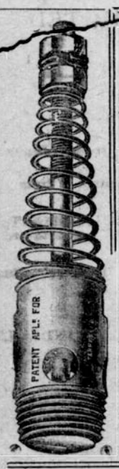

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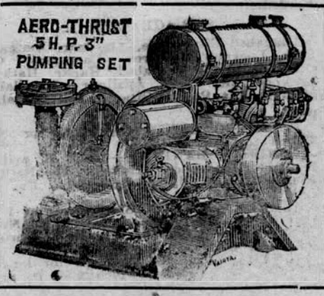
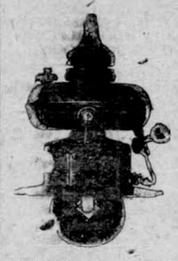


AERO-THRUST 5 H.P. 3" PUMPING SET
Aerothrust Pumping Sets,
FOR
Agriculturists & Contractors Use
M.K.E. Hand Hoes, Hand Ploughs &c.
Sole Agents :
S. Navalkar & Sons,
316; Princess Sreet; Bombay 2;
Branch ; Poona City.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.



Burns Ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern
Low Consumption, Simple Reliable.
Price .. .. *on application*
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, BOMBAY No. 2

TAILORS
For the coming season we are showing new stocks, woollen, silk, and cotton.
Cut and Fit Guaranteed.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & CO.
Gents' Tailors and Outfitters
44, Churchgate Street, Fort,

NOTE THE CHANGE
In our address. New manufactures, cheaper prices and larger output are our aims. Illustrated catalogue free.
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
No. B/C. P. O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum, M. S. M. Railway.
Bombay Agents :
G. S. RANADE & Co.,
Bombay Commercial Museum, Girgaum Tram Road, Opp. Govt. Stables.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
IRONS FOR CLOTH, KETTLES, BILLIARD BRUSHES, | SOLDERING IRONS, HAIR DRYERS, HOT WATER BAGS, | WATER HEATERS, CARPET CLEANERS, BED WARMERS.
Electric Pumping Plants for house water supply, Town Water Works, Irrigation Schemes to force water from 50 to 1000 feet head, any capacity, most economical in working.
Generators, Motors, Dynamos, House Lighting Sets, Motors for Textile Mills, Motors for Chain Drive for Weaving Sheds, Electric Welding and Cutting Sets, Air compressors, Electric Cables and all other Electrical Accessories always ready in stock for immediate delivery.
The Indian Engineering Company, 35, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort,
Telephone: 1268. Telegram: "CHARGE."

PRICES REDUCED.

All kinds of stove prices have been reduced and Selling Prices No. 160 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 10/-only. Postage extra.
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALISTS, Tram Terminus, Girgaum

LIFE ASSURANCE
is an necessity and
COSTS NOTHING
All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.
Write to—
...AY LIFE ASSURANCE ...NY, LIMITED, ...lle St., Fort.

GRATIS & POST FREE !
"The Art of Perfumery and How to Make Various Kinds of Scented Hair Oils and Spirit Perfumes" Booklet will be sent post free to any body on application. Please mention this paper and write clearly.
S. PAUL & Co., PERFUMERS, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE,

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—SENIOR COMPOUNDERS. Apply with testimonials to KEMP & CO. LTD., Elphinstone Circle Branch.
A R9515

WANTED—HINDU GIRL to coach two children, aged 6 and 4, at Khetwadi in primary Marathi and English songs and lessons. Apply Box No. 990, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9497

WANTED—One GRADUATE and one MATRIC. Pay according to qualifications. Free quarters. Apply with testimonials to the HEAD MASTER, Madrasa-i-Shawkat-i-Islam, Vanthali (Sorath) (Junagadh State).
A R9460

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for an established Life Insurance concern on a salary of Rs. 100 monthly and commission. Only practical and influential gentlemen capable of organising business and willing to deposit Rs. 1,000 with the Company need apply to Box No. 9981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9457

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A YOUNG SOLICITOR desires to join as a PARTNER or ASSISTANT, an Attorney's firm. Please write stating terms to Box No. 9989, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9493

FIRST CLASS GRADUATE fresh from England desires PRIVATE TUITIONS trial free, expert coach, moderate terms. Box No. 9987, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9483

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing houses, fine structures, inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.
C R9472

TO BE LET—Suitable upper floor of 77, Motlibai Street Apply S. A. MISRI, Nagderi Street
R9258

TO BE LET.—OFFICE PREMISES, 2nd floor. Hornby Road, over Soundy Co. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS CO., Elphinstone Circle.
C R9475

TO LET—Very desirable FLATS, BLOCKS and GODOWNS at No. 6, Love Lane, Mazagon. All comforts, very close to tram and train. Apply next Bungalow, Kali Charen Das.
C R9510

TO BE LET—UPPER FLOOR of Bungalow at Murzbanabad, Andheri, self-contained, open to West. For rent and particulars apply to Box No. 9993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R9504

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO LET.—2ND FLOOR of a Bungalow at Panday Road, Colaba, a decent commodious flat, 6 rooms, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc., partly furnished. Rent Rs. 500. Apply to Mr. DADACHANJI, C/o Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., Medows St., Fort.
C R9496

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GOD[illegible] fitted with electric lights, s[illegible] even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta [illegible] Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NAT[illegible] CHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9[illegible]

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Airy and commodious FLATS at Ragi House, Tram Terminus, Mazagon, fitted with electric lights. Apply at the PREMISES.
C R9508

TO BE LET—Locked MOTOR GARAGES Rs. 30 per month, also GODOWNS and SHEDS, very useful for storage or workshops. Also a part of SHOW ROOM. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, (off Jacob Circle), Bombay.
C R9397

TO LET—Top Floor FLAT of fourth building from Bandstand, in Babulnath Road, Chowpatti. Two Bed Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, Servants' Quarters. Modern Sanitary arrangements. Rs. 275 p.m. Apply on premises. (Garage available extra).
C R9395

TO LET—Well-ventilated, airy and commodious portions of the 2nd, 3rd and 4th Floors of the CENTRAL BANK BUILDING, Esplanade Road—admirably suitable for large and small offices from Rs. 100 upwards. Also in the TAJ BUILDING, Hornby Road, lately in the occupation of the Central Bank, commodious Ground Floor and Office Premises on the 1st 2nd and 3rd Floors. Well-ventilated suitable for small or large offices, at reasonable rents. Apply ASSISTANT SECRETARY, the CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
C 18646

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Lathes, Electric Dynamo, wheel cutters, Oil Engines, etc., etc. See DHANJI MAWJI, Katha Bazar, Bombay.
K R9492

WANTED—A PRINTERS KNIFE CUTTING MACHINE, smallest size new or secondhand. Reply stating price and where can be seen. Apply Box No. 9988 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
18639

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—New and second-hand MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CYCLES, Solos and Combinations, and MOTOR TRUCKS, of different makes and tonnage, and Motor Accessories. Apply at the office of the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
JA R9506

FOR SALE—NESH CAR, 7 seaters, 6 cylinders, recently overhauled and painted, in perfectly running order. Apply to MAHOMEDBHAI ABDUL HUSSEN, opp: Mahaluxmi Station, Lukman Lodge.
JA R9487

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SHREE BHAGVADGITA SHLOKANUSANDHAN—A systematic process to Study Gita Shastra. Apply V. P. cost twelve annas. PANDURANG PILLAY, Gondal. KATHIAWAR.
L R9514

FOR SALE—One hardly used new Bentley's complete PHRASE CODE BOOK. Apply sharp Box No. 9974, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R9501

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable [illegible] reader to treat cases of leprosy [illegible] in disease with success [illegible] medical man.

[illegible]ngali

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects. Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor. GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalbadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution). Fees moderate. Enrolment daily. Classes morning and evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Prospectus on application.

I MUST IMPROVE MY POSITION—If that thought dominates your activities and it does if you are ambitious to succeed, then THE FIRST STEP is to send a post card now, stating the subjects which interest you. SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING (RAPID METHOD 3 months Course) ACCOUNTANCY LAW, BANKING, Secretarial Work, English, French, Degrees in Commerce, Insurance can be quickly acquired. SPECIAL SHORTHAND DICTATION CLASSES. SERVICE GUARANTEED. Apply the PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R9494

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE —Most popular in India for expert preparation (personally or postal) for Higher Accountancy, Auditing, Banking Examinations. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, opposite Whiteaways.
M R9505

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS DESIRING QUALIFICATION FOR STUDY IN ENGLAND. Special coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B.Com. of London, Colombo Centre, and Banking, Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9503

SPORTS.

THE NAUTILUS RACE TIPS.
By Capt. NEMO.

For to-day's race 3 sure Winners and 3 sure Places and a dark Fluke. Don't miss your chance, consult our last results. Hurry up from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. address 11, Rope Walk Street, next to Temple Bar, Fort.
S R9502

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EARN Rs. 3 and Rs. 30 a day—Why seeking services? Buy machines of 320 and 2500 to-day—earn above to-morrow. Particulars from ASIATIC KNITTING COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, Bombay.
T R9512

BATHS AND MASSAGES—Are best administered at Electro Thermoe at Turkish Bath 303, Hornby Road, attended by Qualified Nurses.
T R9507

IT IS A PLEASURE TO INFORM THE PUBLIC that we have started manufacturing Navy Thick and Rough Serges, suitable for Military, Railway and Police Uniform and Over-coats. Samples, quotations, etc., free on application. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, P. O. Bangalore.
T18659

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	140
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 9 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90. No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110. L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable like New	185

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

ON VIEW—Mr. Meherji H. Kothari and others valuable plain and carved furniture "Fiat" CAR, Chesterfields, piano, Phonographs, Drawing room suites, Silver cabinets etc., etc., will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., on SUNDAY the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Altamount Road, Cumbala Hill, "Raj Mahal". See auction advertisement.
T R9486

IDENTATOR.—The Mystic Writing Tablet for Office and Home. Your notes having served their purpose, disappear at will and tablet is again ready for use. No refills. No eraser. PEINTATOR is a perpetual memo tablet. In 3 sizes Rs. 1/8, 1/4, 1 each. Traders apply for wholesale terms. A. HYLAND LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Sole Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon.
18823

FOR SALE—Green's Improved Patent Fuel Economisers, quite new, consisting of 96 tubes each, each 9 ft. in length made up in sections eight tubes in width and arranged in one group, fitted with each one safety valve, 1 blow off valve, 1 soot door and frame. Co[illegible]ected suitable for a working boiler [illegible] of 180 lbs. per sq. inch. For price [illegible] particulars apply to:—ZAVERI [illegible]ar Civil Hospital, Wanda Villa,
R9400

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars

Apply to our Selling Agents

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
&
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.
AHMEDABAD.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
PROPHYLACTIC MEDICINE CO.
Shirkey Bldgs., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
(Adjoining Evans Fraser and Co.,)
Wanted:—SUB-AGENTS.

STILL MORE TEXTILATIES.

Textile Stores of best quality.
Economical to buy and use.
Exceptionally useful to all Mills.
Tested and proved for years.
Infinitely superior to all competitors.
Local supplies always in hand.
Agents, the Sizing Materials Company.
Trade Mark TTT for Textilaties.
Incorporated as Jones Textilaties, Limited.
Established for fifty-four years.
Serving all the Textile world.
T18579

CORONA Standard Folding Portable TYPEWRITER, Latest Improved Model, with case complete Rs. 207. Slightly used Corona No. 3. Rs 100—125—135. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible, like new, at exceptionally reduced prices. Also Urdu, Marathi and Gujarati Typewriters. Secondhand machines from Rs. 40 and upwards. Repairs, Supplies, Spare Parts, etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, opp Messrs Cox and Co., Fort, Bombay.
T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20. Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 495, 540 & 580, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.

Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned MORARJI MULJI, ARDESHIR SORABJI DALAL and CURSETJI SORABJI DALAL in the business of Share and Stock Brokers has been DISSOLVED as and from this day. Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Dalal has retired from the said partnership. The above-named Morarji Mulji and Ardeshir Sorabji Dalal will continue the said business in the name of Messrs. Morarji and Ardeshir on their own account and the said Mr. Cursetji Sorabji Dalal will do the business of a Share and Stock Broker in his own name.

Dated this 16th day of January 1924.

MORARJI MULJI,
ARDESHIR SORABJI DALAL.
CURSETJI SORABJI DALAL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE BRAND"
PORTLAND CEMENT

This cement has been recognised to be the best cement all over, being far above the British Standard Specification and is superior to other Indian Brands and imported cement. Regularly supplied to Government. The Superintendent, Government Test House, Alipore, has certified this cement to be best. Apply for further particulars and our Booklet to

THE DWARKA CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the Central Khilafat Committee's following properties:—

Lot No. 1.—Stock of TIMBER, lying at the Chhotani Saw Mills Sewri.

Lot No. 2.—Stock of HARDWARE, lying at Chinch Bunder Godown.

Lot No. 3.—LANDS, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY and STORES of the Chhotani Saw Mills and Siding.

Forms of offer and conditions of sale in respect of Lot No. 3 and lists of goods comprised in lots 1 and 2 above can be had from the undersigned at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any other offer.

Intending purchasers will be allowed to inspect the goods comprised in Lots Nos. 1 and 2 on a previous application.

The last date for sending in the offers is the 31st day of January, 1924.

Offers can be sent for any one or more of the aforesaid three lots.

OMAR SOBANI
MOULVI MAHOMEDALLY
143, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
18534

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the use and occupation, from 1st February 1924, of the 1st floor of premises No. 49, Hornby Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. Sutor and Co. Applications stating the monthly compensation offered for the use and occupation of the same, should be submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on or before 31st January, 1924.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Any occupier will have to sign the usual undertaking and deposit an amount equal to one month's compensation.

T. K. RODDAN,
for Special Engineer,
Development Works.
C18666

FOR SALE

FOR SALE as a going concern a FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL, fitted with all modern conveniences. Owner unable to carry on owing to indifferent health. Particulars will be furnished to bonafide buyers. Excellent investment. Please apply Box No. 9986 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
18635

LOST OR MISPLACED.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 104 for two hundred fully paid up shares No. 38762/38961 of the National Financing and Commission Corporation Ltd., (now converted into the Bank of Mervi, Ltd.) standing in the name of Mr. Chhotalal Kilachand Parekh is LOST or MISPLACED. People having any claims on these shares should lodge them at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10/16, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, within a fortnight from this date, after which a duplicate share certificate will be issued to the registered shareholder abovenamed.
C18662

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PUNJAM FINE ARTS SOCIETY will be held in the LAHORE MUSEUM from the 25th February to the 9th of March, 1924.

Both Indian and European Artists are welcome to send in their works on or before the 16th February, 1924.

For particulars apply to:—
The Honorary Secretary,
PUNJAB FINE ARTS SOCIETY,
Central Museum, Lahore.
C18591
R9450

CRAFT FOR DISPOSAL AT BOMBAY

THE undernoted Government Craft at Bombay are available for immediate disposal:—

STEAM TUGS, PADDLE STEAMERS, BARGES

For particulars apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Nicol Road, Post Box No. 122.
18212

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS PROPOSED to start a Social Club of the Punjabis at present residing in Bombay. Gentlemen, desirous of joining the Institution, are requested to communicate with Mr. T. H KHANNA, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
18660

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

A BRANCH of the Bank has this day been OPENED at Viramgaum under the charge of Mr. Vadilal Chhaganlal Chokshi.

By Order,
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th January, 1924.
C18653

TENDERS.

DISPOSAL OF WASTES

SEALED TENDERS are invited for a period of six months ending 30th June, 1924, for the disposal of wastes of all descriptions.

Tenders are open for acceptance till the 25th January, 1924.

Form of tender can be obtained on payment of 8 annas on application to the Manager, The Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co., Ltd., Scparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay.

(Sd.) MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
C18652

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the MEETING of the Cutchi Saraswat Community held on the 30th December, 1923, was in full accordance with law and the resolution passed therein was passed unanimously and the same is binding on the whole community. Accordingly the Notice published in the papers by one Josh. Pragji Mulji is unwarranted and not lawful. The said meeting of the 30th December was in no way contrary to law and the said meeting had full powers to pass the resolution passed on that date. The said Pragji Mulji is in no way entitled and has no rights whatsoever to declare the proceedings of meeting held on the 30th December, 1923 to be null and void and it is hereby declared that the notice given by the said Joshi Pragji Mulji is null and is of no effect.

Messrs. RAGHVAYYA NAGINDAS AND CO.,
Attorneys for Joshi Motiram Valji, Joint Secretary, Cutchi Saraswat Mastan Community.
Joshi Veerji Keshavji,
Joshi Hariram Kheraj Dholi.
C18658

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 52 of 1924.

Messrs. DOWLATRAM KASHIRAM and CO., LIMITED, a Private Limited Company, registered under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, having its Registered Office at Raval Building, Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, for itself and on behalf of other Creditors of one Ranchhodlal Bhogilal Golvala, deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

RADHABAI, widow of Ranchhodlal Bhogilal Golvala, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Main Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mulla on the 9th day of January, 1924, Notice under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, is hereby given to all the Creditors of Ranchhodlal Bhogilal Golvala, deceased, that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed this Suit against the Defendant abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all the Creditors of the said Ranchhodlal Bhogilal Golvala praying:—

(a) That the Defendant as heir and legal representative of the said deceased may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 32,616-4-3 together with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from 1st of Kartak Sud, S. Y. 1980 (9th November, 1923), till judgment.

(b) That the Defendant as heir and legal representative of the said deceased may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 3,927-14-9 together with interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from 7th January, 1924, till judgment.

(c) That the estate of the said deceased, Ranchhodlal Bhogilal Golvala, may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court.

(d) That for the purposes aforesaid, all accounts may be taken, inquiries may be made and directions given.

(e) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this Suit, a Receiver may be appointed to take charge of the estate of the said deceased.

(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the Suit the Defendant may be restrained by an injunction from alienating, charging, dealing with or disposing of the estate of the said deceased.

(g) That the Defendant may be ordered to pay the costs of this Suit to the Plaintiffs.

(h) And for further and other reliefs.

The hearing of this Suit has been fixed for the 10th day of March, 1924.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.

This 16th January, 1924.
Messrs. MANILAL & KHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18654

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our client, Mr. BADROODIN AHMEDJI, the Proprietor of the Globe Cinema Theatre, situate at Sandhurst Road and Khetwadi 1st Lane and Khetwadi Second Lane, in Bombay, who had leased the said Theatre to Krishandas Girdhardas by an Indenture of Lease of the 9th September, 1920, has terminated the said Lease and re-entered upon the premises pursuant to the power of re-entry contained in the said Lease. Our client has addressed to the said Krishandas Girdhardas a Notice on the 12th instant inter alia recording the forfeiture of the said Lease and also recording that the said Theatre has been from and since the 5th instant in the sole possession of our client. Any person or persons having any claim or claims against the said Krishandas Girdhardas or his firm, K. D. & Bros., prior to the 5th instant in any manner connected with the Globe Cinema Theatre should recover or proceed to recover such claim from the said Krishandas Girdhardas or K. D. Bros. as the case may be. Our client will be exhibiting films in the said Theatre as from the 19th instant on his own account and responsibility.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1924.

JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Mr. Badroodin Ahmedji, Proprietor of the Globe Cinema Theatre.

C18661

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GORDHANDAS REVASHANKER VYAS, Khedwal Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Cloth Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai SUNTOKE, widow of the said Gordhandas Revashanker Vyas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 12th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. PANDIA AND COMPANY, Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18655

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and Credits of KALIDAS JETHA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Shoemaker ...Deceased

Bai KASTURBAI widow of Kalidas Jetha, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ...Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of January in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI, Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 8th day of January, 1924.

Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH AND GANATRA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

C18657

RE: INCOME-TAX
AND
SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at 79, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Office and house-hold furniture, such as crockeryware, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, lamps teapoys, etc., etc.

By order of the Commissioner of Police Bombay, furniture such as, two mirror frames, two cane seated chairs, teak wood chairs, hanging lamp with bracket, brass bracket, book stand, marble top table, table and earthern flowers vase, wooden table.

By order of the Receivver in Suit No. 5104 of 1921. (Premsukhdas Uderam vs. Shri Madhav Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.,) Mensor Zilla Malway. Furniture such as—1 cupboard, 2 Tables, 8 chairs and one easychair.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 pair Kathiawady horse, quiet in harness.
1 Waler mare, quiet in harness.
1 Vauhall Motor Car of 42 H.P.
1 Breasier Motor Car of 32 H.P.
1 Dembler Motor Car of 32 H.P.

On SUNDAY, the 20th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Raj Mahal" Altamount Road Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass door books and silver cases, revolving book stands, hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., and one Fiat Landaulette in perfect order.

The property of Meherji H. Kothari, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay 19th January, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 22nd January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their office at 72 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Babu Dolatchand Amichand and Babu Sitapchand Amichand the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Insolvent Musabhai Jafferbhai, the Mortgagor:—

2 Toranwalas set with diamonds, 1 Pearl Necklace of 75 pearls, 1 Diamond Necklace, 4 Diamond Bangles, 1 pair Diamond Bracelets, 1 pair Diamonds Buttis, 1 Diamond Necklace, 3 Diamond Rings, 1 Pearl Necklace (Kanthi) of 71 pearls.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Bhaichand Ranchhod the Mortgagor:—

1 Pearl Necklace of 54 pearls, 1 Bundle Pearls, weight, about 6½ Tanks, 1 Bundle Pearls weigh about 3½ Tanks, 1 Bundle Pearls weig. about 7 Tanks, 1 Bundle Pearls weig about 11 Tanks. 1 Bundle Pearls weigh. about 16 Tanks.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Bhaidas Jamnadas, the Mortgagor:—

1 pair Gold Sanklas, 2 Gold bangles.
1 Gold Necklace all together weighing about 20¾ tolas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th Jan. 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22736.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Manilal Maneeklal and Co., of Abdul Rehman Street:—

1 Case 385 reams Parchment Bond Notepapers. By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomed Miya Mojawalla:—

85 dozen Children's Hose, 17 doz. ladies silk hose.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

6 Cases about 768 Block Note Books; 4 Cases each 60 doz. Ladies Stocking 110 doz. Thermometers; 100 bags about 5 ton Bolts and Nuts.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. A. Alibhoy and Co., of Parsee Bazar Street, 1 Case 2 gross Board Clips.

By order of the concerned:—

2 tons Spring Steel of Oxley Parkgate brand; about 25 pairs Ladies sample shoes about 750 grease tins; about 200 pieces coats, Military braces, neckties gloves etc. China porcelainware of a gentleman viz.:—China Jars, Vases Cafe-au-late, pots, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay 19th January, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL

PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"

Pathéserial

The greatest and most thrilling serial ever shown in Bombay.
Look into the heart of New York
Look into the soul of a fearless girl
Look into the minds of crafty villains
See the serial that is astounding the Nation.

PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"

ALSO Another adventure of
FELIX THE CRAZY 'KAT'

Which is now being featured at the Embassy Theatre, London, and is all the rage throughout Great Britain and the United States of America.

AND A NEW TWO-REEL
PATHE-MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Latest addition to Pathe's line of feature comedies.

AN "ALL PATHE" PROGRAMME,
TIME Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
Other shows, Saturday, Sunday & Week Days 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAM ENGINE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J.S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms next to the Post office in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of Messrs. Naranji Toolsidas & Co. of Adoni and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. Shriram Dwarkadas of Selu (Nizam Dominions).

One Steam Engine by Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, Tanden compound 14in. by 24in. by 24in. Stroke developing 160 I.H.P. at 100lbs working pressure.

The Engine is lying at Adoni (M & S.M. Rv.) where intending purchasers may have inspection on application to the Vendors at their Ginning Factory.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LAND BUNGLOW AT GUNDAVLI IN ANDHERI.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3196 of 1922.

Motilal Fulmand ... ... Plaintiff.
vs.
1. Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia and
2. Byramsha Hormusji Rao ...Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee the attorneys for the plaintiff in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions in the consent decree passed therein on the 7th day of March 1923 Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the following immoveable property at their rooms in Apollo Street on FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, 1924, at 4 p.m. in the afternoon (S.T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Gundavli near Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana containing by admeasurement two thousand and forty two square yards or thereabouts and registered under Non-agricultural Survey No. 80 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by land bearing Survey No. 79 on or towards the West by land bearing Survey No on or towards the South by land bearing Survey No. 77 and on or towards the North by land bearing Survey No. 80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir Mehta and Somjee Solicitors, at their office in Cama Building (Bell Lane) Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 19th January, 1924.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
AMRUTANJAN
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. Glazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 5-10-0.
N. B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS

TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK THE POPULAR MASTER-PIECE
BY THE
Star Films Ltd.
RATNA-VALI
OR
The Lady from Lanka featuring
MISS. YAKBAL.

adapted for the Screen from the Sanskrit drama by the famous poet Harsha, embodying

Beautiful dances
Graceful acting
Marvellous photography

NEXT WEEK
Veer Durgadas
The valiant chieftain of Marwad.
the first production of
MAJESTIC FILMS.

CONTINUED AGAIN
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
AT
IMPERIAL
The Whirlwind Indian Picture
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
produced by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday: Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! COMING !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
Mystery—Stunts—Romance
"HIDDEN-HAND"
featuring
Doris Kenyan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Yashwant Natak Mandali

BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD,

Saturday 19-1-24 at 9 p.m
SHARADA
Sunday 20-1-24 at 3-30 noon
SOUBHADRA

Director. Shankar Rao Sirsaik
Manager K. S. Handilar

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB VITAGRAPH DRAMA
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
"NO DEFENSE"
6 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
WILLIAM DUNCAN
and
EDITH JOHNSON

After many hardships at the mine a fortune is made only to be lost and plunge the hero of "No Defense" into a network of circumstances from which he had great difficulty in extricating himself. The story deals with life in the great open spaces with a touch of political and society atmosphere.

The man climbed down the side of a cliff to save a companion, but his mental vision saw the face of the girl he loved. The woman for whom he was fighting. A photo-play of the North-west filled with action and spectacular thrills. The type of story in which

William Duncan
AND
EDITH JOHNSON
SHINE.

A FILM of mystery and suspense, with intrigue, love, honor and adventure in happy combination.

"NO DEFENSE"

The Programme includes the
INTERNATIONAL NEWS
and a one-reel comedy "To and Fro" Featuring
NEELY EDWARDS
TO-NIGHT—3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

4th WEEK From 19th Jan. 1924. 4th WEEK.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
Still The Talk Of The Town
TO-DAY 2 SHOWS — SATURDAY 19th JAN. 1924. MATINEE AT 5 P. M. EVENING AT 9-30 P. M. — TO-DAY 2 SHOWS.

KARLEKAR KARLEKAR KARLEKAR GRAND CIRCUS CIRCUS CIRCUS

Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.
Nos 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door Breaking Crowd Records Daily.
The Greatest Galaxy of European and Indian Artists that ever graced in Arena.
Dont Miss such good opportunity.
To see in this Fourth Change of Programme.
Elmo the Mighty.
THE STRONGEST MAN IN THE WORLD.
Will compare his strength with the horses.
MATINEES,
Wed, Sat, Sun, 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.
Prof. SHANKER RAO, Sole Proprietor.
N. V. KARLE Ag. Manager.

For The Special invitation of the H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, The Company will start to Baroda after staging the Following Plays.
These plays will not be staged here again
Gandharva Natak Mandali
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.
Saturday 19-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m.
Virtanay
Sunday 2-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m. noon
Draupadi
Wednesday 23-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m.
Saubhadra
Saturday 26-1-1924 at 8-33 p.m. noon
Ekachpyala
Sunday 27-1-1924 at 3-30 p.m. noon
Swayamvar

Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m. Only
TO-MORROW AT 10 p.m. Only
"THE LOVE LIGHT"
FEATURING MARY PICKFORD
The World's Sweetheart.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
"THE NUT"
FEATURING DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Empress Theatre.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/2.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 620.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 690.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 680.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 147.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 141.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165½.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 333.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.24-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 91.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 101.00.
London—Rome Liras 97.20.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

	London, Jan. 17.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 3/16 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4-16-11 Steady.
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2 Quiet.

	London, Jan. 17.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Berlin Cheques on London	..
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence	32 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver—
Quiet, absence of Sellers. India bought cash China sold forward—Buyers Satisfied.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per sent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans	2 1/4
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 18. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 1/2
Pcs. Demand	620
American Dollars	333
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	235
Japan	148
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan. 17.
Exchange on London in Paris	90.75
„ „ „ Germany	..
„ „ „ Italy	97.25
Stockholm	16.27
Christiania	30.05
Amsterdam	11.41
Switzerland	24.56
Belgium	16th 10175 15th 10435
Athens	16th 22000 15th 22000
15th Cuban sugar Mar. Value	25/3
16th	25/6

	London, Jan. 17.
Demand Bills	4.24.75

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 17.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 9/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent.	21/—

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 17.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 85 5/8 +3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	„ 90 1/4 +1/8
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 99 3/16 +1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	„ 55 1/2 +1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	„ 43 ..
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	„ 62 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 53 1/2 —1/4

	London, Jan. 17.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 3/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 18.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/15/3.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/6.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/10.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/10.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/3.

London, Jan. 17.
Bar gold ready s. 96-11.
Silver ready d. 33-8.
Silver forward d. 32-14.
TONE OF SILVER—
India bought, China sold, America bought and sold, Market uncertain.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 18.
Ready:—25—9—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 25—8—6 25—9—0 .. .. 25— — 0
Maha 25—9—6 25—10—6 .. .. 25—10—6
Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—1—6 ..
Maha 0—6—3
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 18.
Ready —79—9—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p m
Post 79—9—0 79—11—0 .. .. 79—11—0

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 18.

To-day Reuter reported a further heavy drop of 64 points in New York futures, and 27 points in Liverpool. The markets declined on Wall Street and speculative selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Venugal's New York friends Messrs. A. Nerdon and Co., cable us under date 17th January as follows:—

"Market becoming exceedingly unsettled. Favour buying scale down."

In accordance with a further sharp setback reported from Home, the Marwari Bazar opened weak this morning at Rs. 615 and advanced to Rs. 620 on buying by Commission Houses. The prices, then going down to Rs. 618 on selling by Indore operators, advanced gradually to Rs. 622½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs and closed firm at Rs. 622 at 3 p.m. At Cotton Green our market for forward and ready business has been kept closed owing to a mass meeting to be held at Chowpati this evening in connection with prayers to be offered for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery.

The M. B. Oomra Dec/January opened at Rs. 586, and advancing to Rs. 602 in sympathy with the advance in Broach and on scattered buying, closed firm at Rs. 601½ at 3 p.m. There was very little business passing in Oomra contracts. Oomra March opened at Rs. 587 and advancing to Rs. 591 on buying by Offices closed at Rs. 589 at 3 p.m. Fully good M. P. Bengal Dec/January was quoted at Rs. 543 and March Rs. 536 nominal.

It seems from to-day's course of prices that our market failed to respond to the lower advices coming to hand from the other side.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday with a moderate demand from shippers and spinners.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

Bengals.	To-day	Up-to-date.
United Provinces	100	300
Sind/Punjab	200	1100
Rajputana	800	800
Total	1,100	2,200
Oomra fine		
Berar	200	1,100
C/P. 1	300	1,900
C./P. 2	Nil	400
Total	500	3,400

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs. Patel Brothers' report of 18th January says:—

New York Market 17th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing prices since previous close
33.25	Jan.		32.65 —63
33.53	Mar.	33.51 —02	32.89 —60
33.73	May.		33.08 —64
33.60	Jul.	32.64 +04	32.02 —55
28.10	Oct.	28.40 +30	27.89 —21
27.65	Dec.		27.52 —18

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.67, lowest 32.89, range 78 points. Long liquidation, speculation, Wall St. and foreign selling, catching stop orders.

Liverpool Market 17th January 1924.

Prev Close	Deli-very	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices at Since previous Close
19.61	Jan.	19.31—30	19.35 —26
19.65	Mar.	19.38—30	19.40—25 19.38 —27
19.63	May.		19.34 —29
19.17	Jul.		18.90 —27
16.60	Oct.		16.83 —17
22.26	Egyptian Jan.		22.23 —03
21.40	„ Nov.		20.95 —45

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Scattered selling at the opening. Market improved on some local buying. Trade fixing call sales. (2) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 325,000 Bales.

Alexandria Market 17th January 1924.
Previous close 44.50 Delivery March opening 43.75.

Telegraphic market advices: Quantity free for sale here very small. Arrivals diminishing rapidly. We are of opinion that our market will be soon quite independent.

		Liverpool, Jan. 17. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	19.35—.26
	Mar.	19.38—.27
	May	19.34—.29
	July	18.90—.27

	Liverpool, Jan. 17. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	5000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	1000
„ „ Imports.	500
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans spot Moderate demand	19.54
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	23.00
New York, 11 a.m. Mar.	33.55
(As known in Liverpool) May	33.77
July	32 65
New Orleans 10 A, M. Mar.	33 62
May,	33 34

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	19.31—30
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.38—27
April	—
May	19.36—27
June	19.20—30
July	18.89—28
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians March	22.15
May	22.32

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 17. To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January	19.35—26
February	19.35—26
March	19.38—27
April	19.35—29
May	19.34—29
June	19.24—26
July	18.90—27
August	18.18—22
September	17.15—18
October	16.43—17
November	16.08—17
December	15.98—17
January	15.90—15

Tone—Barely Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan 17 To-day's Price.

Months	
Jan.	22.23—15
Feb.	22.29—15
Mar.	22.35—15
April	22.43—15
May	22.52—15
June	22.55—13
July	22.57—52
Aug.	22.36—14
Sept.	22.05—28
Oct.	21.40—43
Nov.	20.95—45
Dec	20.65—40
Jan.	20.65—45

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 17.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.00
„ „ Fully Good	13.40
„ „ Fine	13.80
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.20
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.70
„ „ „ Fine	15.20
M. G. Broach Good	16.30
„ „ Fully Good	16.70
„ „ Fine	17.10
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.90
„ „ Fully Good	13.30
„ „ Fine	13.70

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 17. To-day's Prices

Futures at New York.	Mar.	32.89—.64
	May	33. 8—.65
	July	32.02—.58
	Oct.	27.89—.21

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 17.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	43
AUSTRALIAN J/ Paid	45/9
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers	32/-6
Tone—Dull-free offers on increased Estimates,	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay:—	13/6

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 18. 6-30 p, m,

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	40 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13 4 0	13 12 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	74 0 0	14 12 0

Maha 80—1—0 80—3—0	80—3— 0
Teji Mandi.	
Posh 0—8—0	
Maha 1—6—0	
Tone—Market Quiet.	

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 18.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/6.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 90/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1926 Rs. 100/5.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The following are the closing rates:

BANKS.

Imperial 1385, India 78, Central Bank 26/12 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 427/8, Apollo Mills 23/12, By. Cotton 590, By. Dyeing 737/8, Bradbury 480, Century 360, Cent. India 492/8, Colaba Land 135, Coorla 145xd, Crescent 213/12, Dawn 600, Edw. Sassoon 220, Fazulbhoy 780, Gokak 121/4, Ind. Bleaching 186/4, Ind. Malwa 411/4, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 172/8 Khatao 260, Kohinoor 1325, Luxmi Cotton 5175, Madhowji 248/12, Mathurdas 340, M. Petit 3050, Morarji 3900, New Great 492/8, New City 272/8, Pabani 347/8, Pearls 533/12, Phoenix 452/8, Shapurji 206/4, Simplex 322/8, Standard 1500, Swan 755, Swadeshi 482/8, Tata Mill 300, Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 230, B. Burma 285, B. Burma N. I. 61-4n, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/8, Bombay Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 92/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Defd. 292/8, New India 13, Shivrajpur 36/12, Tata Iron Ord. 27/8, Tata Iron Defd. 98/12, Tata Hydro 660 and Scindia Steam 6/12.

	London, Jan. 17.
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	„ 127—
National Bank	„ 42—
Eastern	„ 5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12—

Mowraseed	9 8 0	9 12 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	72 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42 0 0	5 13 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 3 3	..
Linseed, April/May	12 14 6	..
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	71 8 0	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	15 14 0	..

METALS.

London, Jan 17.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 60 1/2
Copper Braziers	„ 82
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29

London, Jan. 17.

TIN BLCOK	£ 250

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2 13/4	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

LINSEED

London, Jan. 17.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers	£ 19 1/2
Tone— Offered at less in one but without business	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
„ Jan./April Buyers	£ 38
„ May/Aug. Done sellers	„ 37 1/8
TIN BLOCK	250

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 17.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/3
July Sellers	24/3
July Sept Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1

Tone—Very Little Doing.

RUBBER.

London, Jan 17

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan.	14 1/4

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 18

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 17. 1924,

Cotton	22,315 Bales
Wheat	4,571 Cwts
Linseed	4,053 „
Rape etc,	274 „
Gingellyseed	4,556 „
Poppyseed	499 „
Groundnuts	11,893 „
Castorseed	7,615 „
Rice	2,463 „
Myrobalan	6,973 „
Cottonseed	40,501 „
Mowraseed	Nil „
Gram	7,051 „
Juwar	2,992 „
Masur	Nil „
Barley	130 „
Bajri	10,276 „
Coal	305 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	1 2 6
Textile	1 2 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 7 9
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.,	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5lb Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 8 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 0

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of affairs as on 11th Jan. 1924—

LIABILITIES.		
Subscribed Capital	11,25 00 000	
Capital Paid up	5,62 50 000	
Reserve	4,45 00 000	
Public Deposits	11,11 83 000	
Other Deposits	70,18 43 000	
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	8,00 00 000	
Sundries	77 60 000	
Rupees		100,15 36 000
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	10,47 94 000	
Other authorized securities under the Act	1,29 82 000	
Loans	17,73 90 000	
Cash Credits	36,68 71 000	
Inland bills discounted and purchased	13,26 10 000	
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	18 22 000	
Dead Stock	2,45 76 000	
Sundries	40 25 000	
Balances with other Banks	97 58 000	
	82,88 31 000	
Cash	17,27 05 000	
Rupees		100,15 36 000

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT

Bombay, Jan. 18.

	Spot prices 17-1-24.	10-1-24
Description		
Bengals F. G.	535	550
S/Punjab F. G.	535	550
Broach F. G.	..	..
Oomras Fine	610	622
M. G. Muttia F.	585	..
M. G. Khandssh P.	595	..
Futures.		
Hedges Contracts	17-1-24	10-1-24
BengalsDec./Jan	540	532
March.	532	535
Broach, April/May	620	622
Oomra F. Dec./Jan.	600	604
March.	590	596

Receipts for the week ending 17th Jan. 1924 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924	Bales. 1923
Bengals	28313	26260
Oomras	111136	124051
Dholleras	15762	10141
Broach	377	94
Southerns	2615	911
Persians	50	88
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	..
East Africans	97	72
Other sorts	..	..
Total	158350	161617

Exports for the week ending 17th Jan. 1924.

	Bales
Europe	19093
China	8020
Japan.	53002
Coast Ports.	..
Total	80115
Afloat in harbour Europe	27381
China Japan and Coast Ports	135679
Total	163060

Receipts from 1st September 1923 to 17th Jan. 1924 and corresponding period in last four years.

1925-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
1167259	1072135	1363721	711378	866205

Exports from 1st. September 1923 to 17th January 1924 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21	1919-20
Europe	405257	294361	244514	256835	209721
China	32367	29554	69690	52812	32070
Japan	376359	482184	616564	136549	341632
Coast Ports	12190*	12439	8046	4994	6341
Total	826173	819133	938814	451190	789764

*Including 4073 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1923 to 17th January 1924 .. 13,749 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th Jan. 1924. ..... 5,12,984 Bales.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	LOW WATER. Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jan.				Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	18	8 10	24 6		18	2 51	21 8
		21 56	20 4			14 45	17 11
Sat.	19	9 10	24 11		19	3 09	21 0
		22 32	27 3			15 32	17 6
S.	20	6 59	25 6		20	4 37	20 8
		23 6	28 1			16 14	16 1
M	21	10 42	26 1		28	6 12	19 8
		23 38	21 5			16 52	18 4
Tu.	22	11 29	26 7		22	5 50	18 0
		23 7	27 7			17 28	15 9
W	23	0 21	19 2		23	6 29	18 6
		12 8	0			18 8	16 3
Th.	24	0 44	16 4		24	7 68	18 1
		13 41	27 2			19 40	15 10

TROPICAL PIANOS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

AND ON THE

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Agents for:—

BLUTHNER - - BECHSTEIN
ALLISON - - - BRASTED -
COLLARD - - - CHAPPELL
ERARD - - - CRAMER -
STROHMENGER ESTEY - -
NIENDORF - - HOPKINSON
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
MASON AND HAMLIN.

ETC., ETC.,

Full particulars and quotations from

S. ROSE & Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY.

FORT, - - - - - - - - BOMBAY.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

With a severe scarcity of money resulting from the strong trade demand, conditions in the market are exceptionally firm, money at call being difficult to obtain at 7 per cent. In Calcutta there would appear to be an even more acute stringency. The short deposit rate for the two and four months period is about 7 to 8 per cent. The heavy drain for trade requirements has caused a notable decrease in the cash balance at the Imperial Bank of India amounting to not less than Rs. 3 crores. In the event of this exceptional demand for money continuing, it is possible that the Imperial Bank may find it necessary to take a further loan of Rs. 4 crores under the Paper Currency Act. Every endeavour is being made by the Imperial Bank to meet the contingencies of the situation but it remains an open question whether it will be possible to tide over the difficulties without a raising of the Bank rate to 9 per cent.

From the weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of India, Government deposits show a decrease of Rs. 58,37 lakhs, while the other deposits have also decreased by Rs. 386.75 lakhs. The cash balance has shrunk by the large figure of Rs. 325.13 lacs and now stands at Rs. 17,27,05,000 the percentage being 19.17 as compared with 21.62 of last week. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

The extreme firmness in the money market has necessarily led to a decline in Government securities and prices have been quoted down all round, with the exception of 3½ per cent Government Paper which remains steady at Rs. 64/6. 5 per cent Loans due 1945-55 and 1933 are quoted at Rs. 95/10 and Rs. 96 respectively. 5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 and 1928 were placed at Rs. 102/2 and Rs. 102/6 respectively; 6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 and 1930 were quoted at Rs. 100/10 and Rs. 102 respectively; 1931 at Rs. 102/10 and 1932 at Rs. 103/2. 6½ per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted round Rs. 106/4.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been fairly steady throughout the week in the neighbourhood of 1s. 5-3/16d., with business done at a variation of not more than 1/16d. from this level. The rate for ready T. T. is at a premium of 1/8d. per month over the forward position. Such activity as was found in the market was mainly due to the money position rather than to any activity in export business. There was some enquiry from bullion importers.

The dollar quotation declined from dollars 4.28 3/8, Dollars 4.23½, but subsequently improved and closes at dollars 4.24 7/8, the movements being mainly influenced by the political situation in England. In the Continental exchanges, French francs have depreciated from 88.20 to 96.40, but subsequently improved and close at 91. The Belgian franc also depreciated from 99.60 to 105 but improved towards the close to 101. The Italian lira improved from 99.10 to 96 but depreciated at the close to 97.20.

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic transfers held by the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday, January 16th, the total amount of tenders being Rs. 6 lacs. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

The statement of Indian remittances to the Home Treasury during December is as follows:—Sterling purchases in India 1,300,000. Council Bills 494,113.

GOLD.

In sympathy with an advance in the price of the metal in London, our market improved during the early part of the week, but there was subsequently a reaction on firmer sterling exchange and an improvement in the American cross rate. In London the price of the metal improved from 76s. 1d. to 77s. 4d., but subsequently declined and closes at 96s. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 25/11/6 and Rs. 25/6/6 for ready; Rs. 25/11/3 and Rs. 25/6/ for 22nd January settlement and Rs. 25/12/3 and Rs. 25/7 for 21st February settlement. The rate for sovereigns advanced from Rs. 15/14/6 to Rs. 15/15 for ready and from Rs. 15/15 to Rs. 15/15/6 for forward. The off-take averaged about 20,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 3 lakhs tolas, irrespective of the amount taken by the bazaar from the mint and excluding arrivals by the incoming mail, which is expected to bring in about £1,56,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 3,63,500. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 37,78,126 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £90,000.

SILVER.

Silver was a fairly steady market throughout the week with only minor fluctuations in the rates. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33-9/16d. and 32-15/16d. for ready and 33-1/16d. and 32-9/16d. for forward. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 3s. 3-1/8d. to 3s. 3-7/8d but declined and closes at 3s. 3 3/4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during th eweek were Rs. 79/15 and Rs. 79/3 for ready, Rs. 80/2 and Rs. 79/7 for 28th January settlement and Rs. 80/11 and Rs. 79/14 for 25th February settlement. The off-take averages about 250 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4000 bars, excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £1,55,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £3,75,000 The total import of silver during the week amounted to 529 bars and Rs. 37,262 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £2,00,000.

SHARES.

There were three working days on the Stock Exchange during the week under review. The prices of cotton mill shares were steady at the opening but eased towards the close mostly due to pressure of selling by bears. The following were the fluctuations in the prices of principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 792/8, 752/8; Century Rs. 390-362/8; Central India Rs. 508/12-492/8; Crescent Rs. 215-211/4 Kohinoor Rs. 1360-1325; New Great Rs. 500-492/8; Peerls Rs. 551/4-537/8; Sitapurji Rs. 211/4-208/12; Simplex Rs. 338/12-323/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 498/12-498/12.

The miscellaneous section still rules quiet with little business passing. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 232/8; Bombay Burma Rs. 286/4; British Burma Petrol Rs. 5/8; Bombay Tram Rs. 86/4 and Tata deferreds at Rs. 100. In Cement and Manganese shares, Bundies were quoted at Rs. 10 Katni Ord. Rs. 85 with deferreds at Rs. 202/8 and Shivrajpurs at Rs. 36/4. Railway shares are quiet but steady, Central Provinces quoting Rs. 97, Gujerat Rs. 75, Sindh Light Rs. 145 and Tapti Valley Rs. 605.

Bank shares continue steady. Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1385 with the Contributories at Rs. 347/8. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs 78 and those of the Central Bank have improved to Rs. 26/12..

The Swarajist members of the B. and O. Council numbering about ten met to decide the future plan of action and resolved to follow generally the principles laid down by the Central Swaraj Sabha and to request the Central Sabha to recognise their organisation and allow them the liberty of modifying its programme to suit peculiar condition of the Province and limitations of their organisation.—(A. P.)

A Dharampur message of January 16th says:—An earthquake shock was felt at about ten minutes to two in the night. It was fairly severe and lasted for nearly a minute.—(A. P.)

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review the Home markets indicated sharp fluctuations, both upward and downward, and on the whole there was a sharp decline in New York and a moderate decline in Liverpool. Duding the early part of the week the markets declined on Continent and local traders selling but in the middle there was a sharp recovery due to improved trade demand and encouraging Manchester reports, whilst at the close there was again a smart setback on long liquidation and Wall Street selling.

The fluctuations in the American markets during the current week have been rather rapid, particularly in the latter part and although recovering somewhat from the lowest prices touched, values have after all registered a material setback by the end of the week. The volume of selling has been on an extensive scale and any fresh recovery has been easily absorbed by further liquidation, with the result that the position has become one of grave uncertainty and has undoubtedly shaken the confidence of many, especially of the speculative world.

During the last two or three days, reports coming to hand from Manchester read far more brighter than have been the case hitherto and spinners have shown increased interest. Furthermore it looks as though Lancashire Mills badly need orders to make up for the idle times that have existed in the past, whilst reports from overseas show that all foreign markets are still short of goods, and should prospects continue to develop there is every reason to look for a substantial increase in the trade demand in the near future.

The decline in futures rather slackened off the American spot demand this week and few spinners could be found who had sufficient confidence in current values to add to their further commitments, with the result that very little buying was in evidence and the enquiry restricted on a small scale.

The political situation is still one of embarrassment and is a factor which causes uncertainty and unrest, but in any case we consider that the severity of the recent decline has been quite unwarranted by the existing conditions.

Broadly speaking, whilst outside factors such as political disturbances, exchange etc., may for the time being make the position of the markets unfavourable and bring about an additional fall, we consider that distinctly higher prices will ultimately be realized. Under the circumstances, we recommend operators to buy in a conservative fashion should smart set backs occur in the near future.

With regard to the local market, it is impossible to say whether the decline will go further in the near future but it seems to us that it is due more to sentiments based on political affairs than to a change in the actual position of cotton and we therefore think that round about Rs. 600 for Broach, purchases will prove beneficial.

As regards ready cotton, the fluctuating forward market is responsible for buyers holding off but when once the pressure of heavy arrivals is over, we think that there will be a good demand and prices will begin to move upward.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.	
New York March	34.38	32.89	minus 149
New York May	34.52	33.08	minus 144
New York July	33.42	32.02	minus 140
New York October	28.17	27.89	minus 28
New York December	27.72	27.52	minus 20
Liverpool January	19.82	19.35	muis 47
Liverpool March	19.89	19.38	minus 51
Liverpool May	19.84	19.34	minus 50
Liverpool July	19.39	18.90	minus 49
Liverpool October	16.54	16.43	minus 11

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M.G. Broach April/May delivery opened on the 11th inst., at Rs. 630/— and on Marwari Jobbers and Commission Houses selling prices declined to Rs. 622/— The rate on the following day declined further to Rs. 610/— on heavy long liquidation on the part of several Marwari shroffs and offices. From this level prices improved to Rs. 618/— on Exporters and Commission Houses buying. On the 14th inst. the Bazaar opened steady at Rs. 619/— and with Jobbers and Commission Houses heavy buying the rate gradually improved to Rs. 629/— but this rise was no longer maintained for on the very next day the market opened weak in sympathy with the decline in the Home markets at Rs. 616/— and after advancing to Rs. 621½ on general buying the price gave way before the close of the market on the 15 h to Rs. 610/— on a prominent Japan House selling freely. On the 16th inst. the Bazaar opened strong due to a sharp advance reported in American futures and on scattered buying the rate touched Rs. 629. Around this level an Indore operator sold, with the result that the rate gave way to Rs. 627/—. On the 17th inst., the market opened easier at Rs. 616½ on lower advices and after fluctuating between this figure and Rs. 623/— closed finally on the same day at Rs. 623½.

Fine M.G. Oomra December/January opened on the 11th inst., at Rs. 595 and going down by Rs. 2/3 on the same day, prices declined further on the following day to Rs. 580/— on offices and Marwari operators selling. From this level prices improved to Rs. 602 on Commission houses and several Marwari shroffs buying. On the 15th inst., the market opened easier at Rs. 585/86 but quickly recovered to Rs. 595/— on offices and Commission Houses buying. Since then prices eased off again on a prominent Japan House selling to Rs. 581/—. On the 16th the bazaar opened strong at Rs. 593/— and fluctuating between this figure and Rs. 605/- finally closed on the 17th inst. at Rs. 604/—.

Fine M.G. Oomra March opened on the 11th at Rs. 592/— and steadily gave way to Rs. 583/— on Exporters and Commission houses selling. The rate further gave way to Rs, 570/— in sympathy with the decline in the Oomra January contract. On the 14th inst. the market opened at Rs. 581½ and advanced steadily to Rs. 593/— on Marwari shroffs and Commission Houses buying but there was a set-back on the next day when the rate was quoted at Rs. 576/—. The rate after fluctuating between this figure and Rs. 593/— closed on the 17th inst., at Rs. 592/—. Fully Good M.G. Bengal Decr./Jan. opened on the 11th inst., at Rs. 530/— and closed on the 17th inst. at Rs. 542/— the highest being Rs. 550/— and the lowest being Rs. 521/— whilest Oomra March opened on the 11th Inst. at Rs. 532/— and closed at Rs. 534/— on the 17th Inst., the highest being Rs. 538/— and the lowest Rs. 519/—.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been steady during the past week, but the business passing has not been of large dimensions. The upcountry markets are depleted of stocks, but fresh buying seems to have been delayed in the hope of getting in at lower rates later on. The fluctuations in the American Cotton Market have not inspired confidence in the quotations for cloth received from Manchester. The prices required by the shippers have been stiff, although some makers are prepared to grant concessions when definite business is placed before them. The manufacturers are now looking to India for a revival in trade demand, as the political situation in China has frustrated their hopes from that centre. The production of Spinners as well as the manufacturers at present is more than the consumption. It is reported that the joint committee of the Lancashire Employers and Employees have agreed to a scheme of control in the section engaged in American Cotton.

Grey Shirtings of Manchester make have attracted very little attention and prices of the Red End styles in 39 and 45 inches have shown a reduction of two to four annas per piece. Dewhurst's "B.B." Grey Shirtings have been quoted at a rupee per piece less. Grey Drills have remained steady with little demand. Grey Jaconets have been changing hands in small lots at the high rates. Some improvement has been noticeable in Liepman's No. 1500 White Shirtings. In White Mulls the position has been firm and some styles have appreciated in values by two annas per piece. 58 inches by 20 yards Red End Mulls, 39 inches by 20 yards Gold End Mulls and 36 inches by 20 yards Mulls have been the chief attraction. White Nainsooks have been in good demand in wholesale quantities for Delhi and Cawnpore and the offtake has been satisfactory. Low quality Nainsooks have been scarce, and the lots that are in stocks have changed hands amongst the merchants, and fetched good values.

Japanese Cloths have remained firm, owing to scarcity of stocks. Grey Cloths of low quality are in stock with firms here, but sales have not resulted as a rupee per piece more than the current bazar rates is required by the holders.

In Local Mill Cloths the position is steady with moderate demand. The Mill Agents, who were quoting very high prices have come down to meet the buyers and the following sales are reported to have been recently effected:—

About 2500 Bales Satin Calendar and Grey Longcloths of Jacob Mills at Rs. 1-7 and Rs. 1-8 per lb.

600 Bales Grey Longcloths Hindustan Mills at Rs. 1-9 per lb.

300 Bales Grey Longcloths Edward Sassoon Mills at Rs. 1-8 per lb.

200 Bales Grey Longcloths Meyer Sasson Mills at Rs. 1-8 per lb.

It is reported that the negotiations for business between the merchants and the Bombay Dycing Mills have fallen through, as the latter require two annas per lb. more than the offers of Rs. 1-6 and 1-7 per lb.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.		Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—						
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39+37	1/2/8		13	6	0
„ 100,000	45+	„	..	15	4	0
„ No. 33,000	45+	„	..	14	8	0
„ No. 2800	37+	„	..	12	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39+	„	..	13	0	0
„ No. 2750	45+	„	..	15	0	0
„ Yellow Horse	43+39		..		..	
„ No. 2310	44+38	1/2			..	
Dewhursts BBB	38+38	1/2		21	0	0
„ BB	38+38	1/2		17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38+38	1/2		16	8	0
Ritchie's No. 510	39+37	1/2/38		13	4	0
„ No. 4462	41+	„	..	14	0	0
Lyon's Shunker	39+	„	..	13	4	0
Fleming 's1904/1906	45,48,	51+38	Avg.	18	12	0
GREY DRILLS—						
Pepperell's Dragon	29+10	Net		29	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26+40		..	16	8	0
Mistsui's Elephant	29+40	Net		24	0	0
GREY JACONETS—						
Ralli's No. 18	45+22		..	8	6	0
„ No. 138	40+22		..	6	11	0
„ No. 636	44+22		..	7	6	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—						
Liepman's No. 1500	32+42		..	28	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	36+40		..	29	4	0
Ralli's No 9889	33+40		..	18	12	0
Forbes's K. B. 100	33+40		..	19	4	0
WHITE MULLS—						
Ralli's No. 6	41+19		..	8	4	0
„ No. 60	46+19		..	9	4	0
„ No. 600	51+19		..	10	4	0
„ No. 6000	56+19		..	11	6	0
„ No. 88	58+20		..	7	10	0
„ No. 1270	27+18		..	3	11	0
„ No. 818	39+20		..	7	10	0
„ No. 1440	36+20		..	5	14	0
„ No. 5352	42+20		..		..	
„ No. 2755	42+20		..		..	
„ No. 1703	52+20	Net		15	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27+18		..	3	11	0
„ No. 119	37+18		..	4	8	0
„ No. 229	42+18		..	5	0	0
„ No. 339	47+18		..	5	8	0
„ 1K/4K38",47",48"53+18			Avg.	6	0	0
„ No. 95	58+20		..	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	40+18		..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	40+18		..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	40+18		..	6	2	0
„ No. 875	45+18		..	6	10	0
„ No. 975	50+18		..	7	2	0
„ No.No. 615 615	50+18		..	6	14	0
Graham's Baloon	58+20		..	7	10	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27+18		..	3	8	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—						
Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27+18		..	4	12	0
„ No. 61/81	..	„	..	4	8	0
„ No. 1850	..	„	..	4	0	0
„ No. 1900	..	„	..	4	2	0
„ No. 2600	..	„	..	4	4	0
„ No. 21021	..	„	..	4	6	0
„ No. 36920 T. B.	38+22		..		..	
Grahma's Nos. 88/8888	28+18		..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950/97970						
Saraswati	33+18		..		..	
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34+18		..	6	6	0
„ No. 50000	..	„	..	6	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			..	7	6	0
Loans' No. 454 5/5656						
6767	20+18		..	4	8	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	„		..	4	8	0
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38+22		..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510						
5520	26+18		..	4	8	0
S. W. Co's. Nos. 5800/						
5820 "Motor Car"	..	..	..	4	6	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey Goods and four per cent on White Goods.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 18.

The yarn market has remained steady during the whole week without any change. Prices quoted are the same as the last week except some few changes here or there. Manchester reports show no special change. Japanese yarns also remained steady though the offices showed some weakness in the last part of the week. Indian yarns are more or less at the same level without any change. Rangoon yarns showed some inquiry but some offers were not workable. There is demand from Rangoon but these offers are not passed due to high prices quoted here. China has always remained quiet during the week.

Hardly any business was done in English yarns this week. Reports from Manchester do not show any change in prices though it showed some weakness in the last part of the week. Merchants are still afraid to enter in big lots at these prices. There is some chance of business to result in cops if prices go down by a penny or two. This week there is no special business of Mercerised yarns to report. However English yarns are steady.

Japanese yarns have remained quiet during the week. There was some business done in 40s. at Rs. 700 and 2/42s. at Rs. 770 both for January shipment.

Indian yarns have not shown any stuff during the week. Demand from consuming centres is not still found and thus business has no way. Prices quoted do not suit the merchants and will not suit till as long as the demand at these prices comes out.

The tone of the market is however steady due to cotton which has remained rather steady. If cotton goes considerably down and if the mills quote less than they quote now, then alone there is some chance of business. Our market is steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Jan. 18.

The demand for ready sugars continued good and with small stocks and small arrivals prices have been advanced by 8 annas per cwt. In sympathy with high prices for ready sugars there was small enquiry for near positions and a good business was done in White Javas. January shipment at 31s./3 to 31s./9 and B.R.P. or similar January February shipment at 29s./3 to 30s/7½ all Free Bombay Harbour. There are still free sellers and buyers are reserved, Karachi and Calcutta markets ruled quiet during the week with no business doing. Java reported a quiet but steady market, with small fluctuations and moderate business doing. European markets were reported quiet but steady with free sellers and good business done for India. There is some enquiry to sell Maurities crystals but we do not expect business in same as the price quoted for same is 2s/ higher than Java and Beet. American markets are quiet but steady with good demand for refined sugars.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

	Bags.
T.M.O. Rs. 28-3-0 is equal to 32s/ F.B.	
F.B. Harbour stocks	40,000
T.M.O. January 31s/9 F.B. Harbour stocks	40,000
T.M.O. February 31s/4 F.B. Harbour stocks	40,000
T.M.O. June July 25s/3 F. B. Harbour stocks	40,000
T.M.O. July September 24s/ 3 F. B. Harbour stocks.	
Beet ready Rs. 28-4-0	2,000
T.M.O. Jan. Feb, 30s/7 F.B. Harbour stocks	40,000

COLOUR MARKET.

January, 18.

During the course of this week the chief feature of the market was absence of healthy demand. Prices ruled easy and limited business passed in Alizarine and some of the Directs. Sulpher Black has steady consumption against previous contracts. Indenthrine Blue and Sizing Blue had fairly good inquiries. Magenta Crystals. Con. had some life at current rates. Small Crystals were in poor demand. The quotations are as under.

Alizarine 20 per cent Cow Rs. 110/120 per cwt.,

Alizarine 20 per cent Lunger Rs. 120 per cwt.

Alizarine 20 per cent I. P. Rs. 100/105 per cwt.

Alizarine 20 per cent Krishna Rs. 96 per cwt.

Alizarine 20 per cent Moon Rs. 110 per cwt.

Congo Red Rs. 1/10/0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 6 per lb.
Malachite Green Rs. 4/8/0 per lb.
Crisophinine Rs. 4 per lb.
Nigrene Crystals Rs. 1/8/0 per lb.
Mometine Crystals Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 0/12/0 per lb.

MILL STORES MARKET.

January, 18.

The mill stores market has seen no enlivening features during the last two weeks. Demand continued much below normal level, with a keen desire on the part of dealers to dispose off the stocks. Home arrivals have been fair, and the values of Cotton healds have been maintained very firm, owing to the higher quotations from home. Tubular Bandings and scroll bandings have been ruling very high owing to the higher prices of cotton. Fillets have no changes worth recording. The demand in general has been largely overtaken by supply.

Bobbins Japanese have had slightly better features, and the prices have advanced to a small extent. Rovings and Slubbings have been maintained at Rs. 24 and Ring Rabbeth changed hands at Rs. 9/4/0 per gross. Conical pirns witnessed the usual scarcity. The quotations are:—

Heralds Rs. 1-13-0.
Reeds Rs. 0-3-9.
Roller Cloth 18 Rs. 9/6/0.
Roller cloth 16 Rs. 8-8-0.
Sizing flannel 66" Rs. 4-4-0.
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4-8-0.
Rim bandings etc. Rs. 1-6-0.
Ropes Lambeth Rs. 2-4-0.
Tubular bandings Rs. 2-8-0.
Fillet Emery Rs. 0-3-6.
Conical pirns 5" Rs. 7?8?0.
Ring Bobbins 5" Rs. 9-8-0.
Warper Bobbins Jap. Rs. 65-0-0.
Warper Bobbins Eng. Rs. 80-0-0.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Brown sugar lead arrived this week, however, there is a general scarcity, and stocks available are limited. Dutch Farina ruled quiet with usual inquiry, but the trend of prices has not been upwards, owing to recent large arrivals. Sago flour changed hands at Rs. 15/8/0 per cwt. Dextrine kept steady. Epsom salt has no further improvement and the rate quoted to buyer is Rs. 3/4/0 per cwt. Zinc chloride has evinced no interest with limited buyers at Rs. 24 per cwt. Magnesium chloride arrived heavily and is quoted at Rs. 3 per cwt. Caustic soda kept very firm at Rs. 24 per cwt. Hydrosulphide soda Basf changed hands at Rs. 1/8/0 per lb. The quotations are:—

Aniline salt Rs. 0-11-6.
Antimony salt Rs. 0-11-0.
Epsom salt Rs. 3-4-0.
Glauber salt Rs. 4-4-0.
Sodium sulphide 62 per cent Rs. 15-8-0.
Caustic soda Rs. 24-0-0.
Brown sugar lead Rs. 52-0-0.
Bichromatic potash Rs. 48-0-0.
Bleaching powder Rs. 14-0-0.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3-4-0.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 24-0-0.
Hydrosulphide Rs. 1-8-0.
Farina Rs. 16-0-0.
Sago flour Rs. 15-8-0.
Dextrine flour Rs. 20-0-0.
Liquor ammonia Rs. 0-11-0.
Copper sulphate Rs. 22-0-0.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 17.

Jutes opened steady for Howrah and Clive and after some trading, rates improved slightly. The heavier priced shares did not find much support but the undertone was quite healthy. Cottons showed no alterations. Coals continue firm for the stocks dealt in with not many sellers in evidence.

Teas.—Though not much interest is evinced in this section, prices all round exhibit a steady tendency.

Miscellaneous.—The demand for Titaghur Paper is maintained with sellers not keen. Indo Burma Tin and Indian Iron and Steel were also mentioned. Some transactions took place in C. P. Cement round about one rupee. Debentures and preference shares remain in request despite dear money conditions. Government Securities are steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities.—3½ per cent Government Paper 64/9 S. I. 6 per cent bonds 1926, 100/12.

Railways.—Buktiapur Bihar Light Railway 72 C. D.

Cottons.—Agra United 2/9 Dunbar 178. Kesoram 5/8.

Jutes.—Alliance 465. Do. pref. 94. Anglo-India 358. Cheviot 238/8, Clive 28/4, Dalhousie 422 S. I. Delta 434. Hooghly pref 14/2, Howrah 37/8, Hukumchand ord 7-7, Kankinarrah 394, Kinnison 350-8, Lansdowne 249, National 270 Northbrook 42/4, S. I. Nuddea 42, Orient 176 S. I. Reliance 46, Standard 335.

Coals.—Burrakur 12/12, Bengal Nagpur Coal 70, Bhalgor 9/6, Gopalichuck 15, Katras Jheria 106 S. I., Kesoonda and Nyadee 24/4 S. I., Burrakur 35 S. I. Do. pref. 95/8, Deoli 36/8, Nazira 11/2 S. I. New Kendah 10/4, Satpukuria and Aansol 4/2, Sendra 21/2, South Karanpura 11/4, Standard 62/8 S. I.

Miscellaneous.—C. P. Cements Re. 1, Indian Iron and Steel 46/8 S. I. Indo Burma Tin 7-12 British Burma Petroleum 5, Titaghur Paper 4/7, New Savan Sugar 8, S. I.

Tea Companies.—East India Tea 14/8, Namburnadi 12, Rajabhat 26/4, Rungamatee 201, Sapoi 21/4.

Debentures.—7 per cent. Elgin Mills Debentures 101, 4½ per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures 1903/47, 66 S. I. 6½ per cent Landsonne Jute Debentures 95.

Exchange.—Bank's telegraphic transfer one shilling five and three thirty-seconds pence and Demand Drafts One Shilling five and three sixteenth pence.

BARKER & HOOPER

(Coachbuilders, India), Ltd.

By Appointment to H. E. The EARL OF READING
VICEROY & GOVERNOR—GENERAL OF INDIA

HAVE READY FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

A 40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE "Hooper" Limousine
A 40/50 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE "Barker" Touring Car
A 20 H.P. ROLLS-ROYCE "Hooper" Touring Car.

French Bridge, **BOMBAY.** 'Phone **41774.**

Kashmir Gate **DELHI.** 'Phone **1362.**

Telegrams:—"**COACHWORK.**

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay. 17th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.975in.
Temperature of air	.. ..	77.6 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	71.5 „
Dew point	.. .. ..	68.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	..	74% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		0.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air		85.3 „
Minimum „ „	.. ..	71.0 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		ESE,E,NNW,NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight. to midnight	.. .. ..	miles 134

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CONVICTED OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Bhat charged Ishverlal Maneklal, an estate-broker, with attempting to commit theft on the 16th instant and by entering the room of Shantibai, wife of Bhagwan Dulachand, a tailor. The charge was subsequently altered to house of house trespass and intent to cause assault.

Shantibai, the complainant, said that she resided with her husband at Kalbadevi and did not know the accused. On Wednesday at about 5 p.m. she was sleeping in her room as she was awake the previous night. The reason was that she was making button-holes. She had thained the door from inside. Somebody knocked at the door and as she received no reply to her query she thought him to be her husband and opened the door. The accused came inside and sat down, whereupon she told him she did not know him, but when her husband returned he could call in. The accused then pressed her throat when she shouted out "Run, he is assaulting me." People came there and the accused was chased and arrested.

Santan Farias, a tailor, said he heard shouts of a woman just a few paces from his shop in the house. People passed by his shop and he saw the accused going inside and then coming out. He heard the cries just after a few minutes the accused went there. The voice seemed to be that of a woman who was about to be strangled. He chased the accused whilst he was running and he was arrested after he had passed three tram cars.

Sakharam Bhiraji, Police Constable No. 2814-B, said that when the accused was handed over to him, the complainant had told him that he had threatened to kill her.

The accused said that he was going in a tram car from Vithalwadi to Fort and was getting down at New Hanuman Lane when some one pointed out to him and he had to get down. On getting down he was assaulted by a few from the crowd. He pleaded not guilty.

On the evidence his Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer simple imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, to undergo hard labour for two months.

18 MONTHS' R. I. FOR CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Prabhudas Narottam, a bill-collector in the employment of the firm of Devakram Mulji, commission agent, having their pedhi at Mulji Jetha Market, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 29,733-9-6.

The prosecution case was conducted by Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor.

The facts of the case are that the accused realised the sum from various constituent between 5th April and 19th December, 1923, out of which he paid Rs. 1,000 only to the firm and then absconded. The police were informed who arrested the accused in Pandharpur. Rs. 1,453 were recovered from him.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and prayed for mercy.

His Worship in convicting the accused remarked that the offence was serious. So he convicted and sentenced him to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

FINED FOR CAUSING OBSTRUCTION ON PUBLIC ROAD.

At the Girgaon Police Court before Messrs. Turkhad and Khakar, Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Sergeant Hewson charged on Thursday morning Milkasingh a Punjabi owner of a motor repair shop with causing obstruction on the public road at Chunam Lane. Mr. Vyas, Lar-at-law defended the accused.

Sergeant Hewson said that the accused owned a motor repair shop in Chunam Lane at Lamington Raod and hired a small garage for the purpose in a new building. As big motor cars and motor lorries he could not place in his shop he would use the public road for the repairs. During trial runs, he said, at times some children had narrow escapes and there were several complaints from the residents in regard to this nuisance. The accused was warned three times before by different Police Officers, but he continued to obstruct the road.

Mr. J. Mackwan corroborated the last witness and said 200 hundred residents of the locality had also complained to the Municipal Corporation in regard to the nuisance caused by the repair shops and the matter was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of a report. As regard the obstruction on the road he said all throughout the day it was used for repairs of motor cars, motor cycles and motor lorries and caused terrible noise and emited smake in the residential quarters which remained for some minutes some times.

The defence of the accused was that he only kept the lorries and motor cars near the wall of the building. That his shop was the last in the lane and did not cause nuisance to any one. He gave an undertaking not to use the road for repairs in future.

Their worships convicted the accused on evidence before them and fined him Rs. 50.

ANOTHER FINED FOR SIMILAR OFFENCE.

On Friday morning at the Girgaon Police Court before Mr. Bhamucha Hirjibedin, Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Hussen charged Francis DeSouza with obstruction on a public road, viz: Chunam Lane on the 8th instant. Mr. Nadirshaw Vakil defended the accused.

Sub-Inspector G. S. Joshi of the Lamington Road Police Station said on the 8th instant he saw the accused repairing a motor cycle on the public road in Chunam Lane. He warned the accused not to do so three times before the action was taken. On the 8th instant when he went to the accused and asked him to go with him to the Police Station he became defiant and rude.

The defence of the accused was that he was only is inspecting a motor cycle when Sub-Inspector Joshi came. The other cars and motor lorry belonged to another reparier, viz. his neighbour.

His Worship convicted the accused on evidence and fined him Rs. 30.

RECOVERY OF ROBBED BUNDLE OF SILK CLOTHES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

A case of robbery by an alleged band of Bengali youths armed with revolvers was reported to the Park Street Police, by a silk merchant, who gave his name as Gokuldas Mulchand.

From the story, it appears that the merchant was asked by a maharajah to show him some silk cloths for his inspection. The merchant was proceeding to the maharaja's house with a cooly carrying the bundle of silk cloth. Near Auckland Square both the merchant and the cooly took rest and sat there for sometime, when it was stated three Bengali youths came up and at the point of revolvers, carried away the bundle containing silk cloths valued at about Rs. 5,000/-. The merchant immediately came to the thana and lodged the information.

Late in the afternoon on certain information the police proceeded to Coulola and recovered the whole bundle with the silk cloths intact from a house. Further silk cloths in tact from a house. Further

U. P'S BALANCED BUDGET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 17.

It is understood that Provincial Budget for the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Bombay Mill-owners' Assen. Constituency.
Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.
The s.s. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.
Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaon 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
Dr. Chavan's lecture on "Effect of Light on our well-being", Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 6 p.m.
2nd day of 48th anniversary of Bombay Arya Samaj, Khatav Mansion, Girgaon.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Municipal Corporation, 9-10 p.m.
Inauguration of proceedings of 7th session of Indian Economic Conference by Sir Leslie Wilson, University Convocation Hall, 11-45 a.m., Sir M. Visvesvaraya to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Jan 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Jan. 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 26m
Jan. 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m
Jan. 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Liner "Macnair" arrived in London on the evening of 16th instant.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

Supdt. in charge, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay notifies under date Oct. 15, 1923.

Holders of abbreviated addresses should, in their own interests, register standing delivery instructions, i.e., instructions as to where telegrams intended for them are to be delivered, before, during and after business hours. The charge for the registration of each separate special delivery instruction is Rs.5 yearly and Rs. 2-8 half yearly.

If no such instructions are registered a single attempt will be made to deliver the telegram at the address given. Should there be no one on the premises who is willing to accept the telegram on behalf of the firm or individual, the peon will return it to the Telegraph Office. A printed notice will be despatched by the first post, stating that a telegram has been received to that address. On receipt of this notice the addressee may call at the telegraph office and take delivery of the telegram. If he fails to call within 24 hours, a report of non-delivery will be sent to the office of origin.

This regulation will have effect from 1st February 1924.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Penang Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 19th instant.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s s "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Mails for Singapore Shanghai and Japan per s s "Lima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday (the 18th instant.)

DAIWADNYA DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. Bapu T. Devrukhaker B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Social Service is the highest end" at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) in the Hall of the S.L. and Sc. Society's school for girls at Shankershetwada, Pallow Road when Mr. K. H. Powdwal will preside.

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 7th Hockey match of the Tournaments held under the auspices of the P.Y.C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on 17th January, 1924, between Friends Union A team and Sporting Club Poona and ended in a win for the former by 9 goals to nil.

GIRGAON CIVIC GUARDS.

The Girgaon Congress Committee's Civic Guards Corps has now commenced its work. Instruction is being given in drill and lathi exercises according to Prof. Manikrao's system. Those intending to join the corps should communicate with Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Hon. Secretary (Jariwala Mansion, opp. Parekha Hospital, Sandhurst Road.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Mr. R. K. Phadke the well-known sculptor, a few of his art calendars containing a photo of the marble bust of Shivaji Maharaj prepared by Mr Phadke.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. R. P. Masani, Deputy Municipal Commissioner of Bombay will deliver a lecture on "The growth of Bombay and the call of citizenship" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea-face to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Hon. Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod Kt. will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Rao Saheb Dr. V.P. Chavan will deliver a lecture at the above institute to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. on "The effect of light on our well-being". The lecture is open to members and the public.

"CIVIC CATECHISM."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. F. Correa Affonsa will deliver a public lecture to-day, (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Civil Catechism" at the headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE HOSTEL UNION

The 8th annual social gathering of the members of the Sydenham College Hostel Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the S.C. Hostel, Charni Road Girgaum, when the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edalji Wacha Kt. (the president of the Union) will deliver his presidential address. All the past and present members are cordially invited to attend.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Members of the Youth Lodge Theosiphical Society who desire to help the management of the Bombay National Baby Week Committee are requested to be present at the rooms of the Sanitary Association, Princess Street, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when a comprehensive idea of the Baby Week programme and literature will be given to them.

NATIONAL BABY WEEK COMMITTEE.

A joint meeting of the members of the General Committee as also of the Working Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the hall of the Sanitary Association, Princess Street, Bombay. Volunteers are requested to attend this meeting to get a comprehensive ide aof the Bombay Baby Week programme and to receive literature for distribution.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Dr. R.V. Khedkar at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road to-day (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be "the Exoteric theory of breath and importance of the heart and brain according to Yoga theory." This will be shown in the anatomical chart according to Western Medical Science.'

GEETA CLASSES.

Under the auspices of the Western India Vivekananda Society, Swami Vishvananda of the Ramakrishna Mission will hold weekly Geeta classes on Saturday evenings at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi. The first class will be held to-day from 5 to 6 p.m. All earnest students of religion are welcome to attend the classes.

CLERKS' UNION.

A meeting of the members of the Clerks' Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Union Rooms 559/561, Girgaum Road, when Messrs Nanalal Parbhuram, N. C. Bhesania and others will speak on the unemployment question. All members are cordially invited to attend.

INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the Conference will be held at the University Convocation Hall, Bombay on Tuesday next (22nd instant) at 11-45 a.m., and 3 subsequent days, when H. E. Right Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will inaugurate the proceedings and Sir M. Visvesvaraya will preside.

STANDARD MILL STRIKE

2 OPERATIVES UNDER ARREST.

On Thursday afternoon while a large body of men numbering about 2500 belonging to the Standard Mill were marching along the road a few of them broke file and wended their way towards the Century Mill urging the operatives of that mill to join them in a sympathetic strike. A squabble arose from the discussion with the result that twelve men were arrested from among the squabblers by the police. The other mills in the locality of the Standard Mill are working as usual and this little incident has not in any way affected their usual routine of work.

STANDARD MILL STRIKE CONTINUES.

The strike of the Standard Mill situate at Lower Mahim continued on Friday. The mill gates were opened in the morning as usual and a few men resumed work but the mill stopped working owing to want of sufficient materials. Some leaders of the Social Service League addressed the men in the morning to go to work but they did not show any inclination to do go.

The strike of the Indian Woollen Mill continued on Friday and the mill remained closed for the day.

BHAVNAGAR STATE CONFERENCE

SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 17.

This was the second day of the Conference. The Subjects Committee on which only one lady member and two representatives of the "Depressed Classe's were nominated by the President had its sitting last night, and twelve resolutions were framed to be put before the open House, to-day. There was not much of liveliness in the Committee, and many of the resolutions were adopted with little discussion. The proceedings opened at one in the noon with a "Garba" from the girls of the Hindoo Stree Mandal. Messages of sympathy were then read out by Mr. Balvantrai, among which were from Messrs Motichand Kapadia, Gokaldas Raichura and others.

The first three resolutions were put from the chair. The first resolution declared complete loyalty to the Maharaja and wished him long life. The second resolution was for prayers for an early recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. A message to Mr. Mansukhlal Mehta from Mr. Shastri about the health of the Mahatmaji was read out by the President. The whole audience stood up when these two resolutions were passed. The third resolution contained the creed of the Parishad which was to obtain responsible government for the people under the protection of the Maharaja by pure, peaceful and legitimate means. The fourth resolution conveyed congratulations to the council for widening the principle of election introduced by the late Maharaja in the municipality of Bhavnagar proper and requested the council to extend similar rights of local self-government to the municipalities of the Mahals. Resolutions about the formation of a working committee for the Conference and for framing its constitution to be submitted before the next sitting of the conference. The seventh resolution which was put forth by Mr. Balvantrai was about the need of founding Praja Mandals in all cities, mahals and villages of the State. The eighth resolution was of a more important nature. It ran as follows that 2-3 of the members of the Popular Assembly should be elected; that the Popular Assembly should be allowed to discuss and put forth resolutions on questions of State policy or popular interest; that it should have a right to discuss the budget and to make suggestions thereon; that all the new laws or any changese in the existing laws should be passed by a majority of the Assembly.

The ninth resolution was about village panchayats. The tenth resolution was for the demand of the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials with a majority of the latter to inquire into the increasing expenditure of the state. The eleventh resolution also was of an important character. It made a polite yet strong protest against the appointment of non-Bhavnagarees in the various posts in the state and declared that the local men had a prior right to such posts and recommended to the Council to appoint local graduates and undergraduates as probationers for responsible posts and objected to the re-appointment of retired pensioners to the state services. The twelfth resolution was about the increasing expense on public works and the want of proper attention to the necessary schemes and constructions. It requested the council to look to local needs through the local men before the schemes. All the resolutions were carried unanimously. The reception committee has arranged for separate seats for the untouchables which has warmed them a good deal. Some of their active sympathisers took their seats along with them. The proceedings of the day terminated at 4 p.m. The Subjects committee is holding its meetings this evening and night.

NO CONFIDENCE!

LABOUR AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS

LIBERAL COOPERATION WITH LABOUR.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Clynes moved the vote of non-confidence and Mr. Asquith advised all Liberals to support the motion.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York entered the Peers Gallery of the House of Commons as Mr. Clynes speaking on the Labour motion of non-confidence quietly opened the momentous debate. There were many vacant seats owing to the fact that the division has been arranged for Monday night. Mr. Clynes' indictment of the Government's Foreign Policy did not raise a single Labour cheers. The first sign of life occurred when Mr. Clynes aroused general cheers by references to the Dominions and said that Mr. Macdonald on Tuesday gave an assurance that the pledges so far as they had been made be carried out and the House given an opportunity of deciding the important issuces raised. Mr. Clynes' own view was that the Dominions' trade showed substantial opportunities and prospects of improvement. The avenues to be explored in this connection should receive a purely non-partisan attention (cheers). All conferences hitherto had been a close Government preserve (cheers) ignoring the growing interest of Labour. If we were to lift the Dominions considerations to a non-party level there must be far more conferences on non-party lines. The question of emigration was involved. Consequences of a voluntary transference of population must be seriously considered. Anything of sort must be carried out on agreed terms. He was satisfied such terms would benefit Labour both in Britain and the Dominions. The terms must include an adequate training in technical and general education for new duties, satisfactory remuneration and a security of employment for the worker before the latter could agree to emigrate. He concluded by disclaiming any desire on the part of the Labour Party to foster class strife.

He emphasised the necessity of not neglecting the European markets. But when we had done our best with our neighbours he agreed that in some sense a special duty remained in relation to the Dominions. The question was how far we could stimulate the Dominions trade without increasing the taxation or disturbing the foundations of the fiscal system. We must enquire into the alternatives. The transport improvement constituted one line of policy and perhaps a substantial encouragement of the Dominion fellow workers. The facts concerning where went the enormous difference between what the Dominions producer of food get for his labour and what the consumer here paid for it might be found by enquiry.—Reuter.

GOVERNMENT'S GUILT

Mr. Asquith aroused Opposition enthusiasm by advising his supporters to vote in favour of the motion to eject the Government guilty of vacillation and impotence at home and abroad.

Continuing Dr. Asquith said he had not known administration which had done more actual mischief. There had been recently an epidemic of political hysteria. He had been cajoled and wheedled, almost caressed, threatened, brow beaten and all but blackmailed to be a saviour of society (Opposition laughter). But he declined to believe that the sun was going to set on the prosperity of Britain even if Mr. Macdonald was coming into office. Translated into plain prose the saving of society meant the Liberals and the Conservatives combining to keep Labour out (cries of "no" and laughter). He continued there could be no question of a coalition or fusion of the Liberal and the Labour parties because it was impossible to bridge the differences on the fundamental issues of national policy. But on many social and national questions there was room for co-operation not only of the Liberals and the Labourites but many Conservatives too.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks stressed the country's emphatic rejection of any Socialist Government in the elections. The Liberals' action in putting the Socialists in office would prevent the Liberal Party from coming into office for a hundred years (loud Ministerial cheers).

General Seely suggested a Conference of the leaders of the Parties with high judicial authority to consider the political situation.

Mr. Frank Hodges in maiden speech chiefly dealt in an abstract form with Labourers political aspirations. He declared the scientific organisation of industry was the crying political need of the hour.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

A notice of an amendment has been given to the Labour no confidence amendment that before any Ministry founded upon the principle of Socialism is formed a general election on the issue of Socialism should be held.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

OXFORD, January 18.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Clynes moved the amendment to the Address to the Throne which is expected to bring about the defeat of the Government. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were among the visitors who listened to his speech.

The amendment was as follows:—

"But it is our duty respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty's present advisers have not confidence of the House."

Mr. Clynes emphasised the rejection at the General Election of the Government remedies for the urgent problem of unemployment.

Turning to foreign affairs he advocated strong and vigorous use of British powers and British influence. Help to France, he declared, and all our military aid had been given without stint against Germany and our claim now of influencing the peace policy was justified by sacrifices which we had made and by the genuine desire for the future security of France herself. "France is dear and near powerful neighbour and friend. We fought with her and for her. The great war must be made a means to great ends. That end is an enduring frendship in Europe and it is only possible when Germany and France are at peace." Continuing Mr Clynes declared that to treat Germany now worse than Germany treated France fifty years ago was to prepare for a next great war. We could no longer merely watch and wait. Our action must be governed by the furthering of real settlement in Europe built upon a due regard for economic rights and necessities of Britain.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Referring to the question of Imperial preference and resolutions on that subject adopted by the recent Imperial Conference Mr. Clynes said the question for the House to decide was how far the trade with the Overseas Dominions could be stimulated without an additional taxation to this country and without destroying the foundations of our fiscal system.

MR. ASQUITH'S ADVICE TO LIBERALS.

Mr. Asquith, Liberal leader, who is recovering from recent illness remarked that his observations would be brief. He proposed himself to vote and to advise his friends to vote in favour of the amendment. The amendment was a clear, distinct and unencumbered statement of want of confidence in the present Government. On its merits and leaving aside for the moment ulterior consequences it seemed impossible for any Liberal or Labour members, fresh as they were from the elections, to with hold their support from it. There might be many theories why members had been sent to Parliament by the electors in such strange proportions but one theory which would not hold water was that they were elected to maintain the present Government in office. It was plain that when an administration in the position of the present Government resigned the party which naturally and properly succeeded to the task of the Government was the party which was numerically preponderant in the Opposition. The situation of three independent and organised parties, none insignificant or numerous, none in command of a majority of votes as unexampled. As they were numerically preponderant in the opposition the Labour Party had an absolute and undoubted right to claim office. This would mean that for the first time the Socialist Government would be in the seats of the mighty. He was certain that a vast majority, if not the whole of the Liberal Party, would repudiate any idea of combination between the Liberals and Conservatives to keep Labour out of power and he had no reason to suppose that any substantial body of Conservative Party favoured any such combination. So far as he was concerned he would have no part or lot in any such manoeuvre.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that Labour Party, if it succeeded the present Government in office, would be limited by Parliamentary conditions which the election had created. It would not have a free letter of licence.—R O W.

GIVING CIVILISATION COMMON UNDERSTANDING

MR. THOMAS ON LABOUR IDEAL.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Mr. Thomas, Labour Member, to-day, resumed the debate on the Address in a thin House, and said that the Labour Party did not regret and were not going to apologise for their association with internationalists. His Party was resolved to spare no effort to give the world and civilization a common organisation which would bring people together to enable them to understand each other. The more they understood each other, the more difficult it would be for other people to plunge them into war. (Loud Labour cheers). He declared that British prestige was never lowered so much as it was to-day.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

Continuing, M. Thomas declared that situation was being created in Central Europe, necessitating expenditure on our own defence. No Party was entitled to claim Party advantage out of the danger to the nation. Ministerialists asked now Labour was owing to deal with France and the implication suggested that it was by war, but it was not a deal friendship to pretend that all was well when it was not. No nation paid a greater tibute to another nation than we did to France, but that did not mean that if we believed that France was heading for disaster we ought not to say so. God forbid that any word should be construed as meaning that Labour was anxious to break with France or talk about war, but it was not surprising that France did not believe our Government and treated them with contempt in view of their vacillating policy.—Reuter.

CONSERVATIVE SUPPORT FOR LABOUR AMENDMENT

LONDON, Jan. 18.

In a significant speech Mr. Gould (Conservative severely criticised the Government's advisers and indicated that some of the Conservatives would support the amendment.

Sir P. Lloyd Greame expressed his delight at Mr. Clynes' speech about Empire development and emigration. The Imperial Conference had made it perfectly clear that whatever the schemes of financial co-operation offered to the Dominions might be, the latter could not act on them unless they saw a way for markets in Britain. Sir P. Lloyd Greame asked what would be the effect of rejecting preference proposed at the Conference on the far greater preferences at present given us by the Dominions. He pointed out that in 1922 the value of rebates on duty by the Dominions to Britain exceeded eleven and a quarter million sterling. General Smuts and Mr. Bruce had warned us in very proper and natural terms of commercial advances made by other Governments which they had hitherto refused. He commended the Conference proposals on the double ground of good business and common sentiment.

The House of Commons then adjourned for the day.—Reuter.

LIBERAL SUPPORT TO LABOUR.

MR, CHURCHILL DISSOCIATES.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. Churchill is evidently among the Liberals who do not relish the idea of supporting Labour. He has published a letter in which he declares that the enthronement of the Socialist Government in office will be a serious national misfortune comparable to the defeat in the war. He contends the exhortation "give chance to Labour" only really means giving a fair chance to faction and manoeuvre. He paints a dark picture of the result of the Socialist minority rule and suggests that after Mr. Clyne's amendment to the Address is carried the House should further record its repudiation of Socialism and its distrust of the advocates of capital levy and nationalisation.—Reuter.

"ELEVENTH HOUR INTERVENTION"

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Few members of the House of Commons, last evening, were aware of the issue of Mr. Churchill's manifesto which caused a flutter in political circles where its contents became known. Sympathisers of Mr. Churchill's view point have expressed the opinion that his eleventh hour intervention is too late to affect Liberal Waverers as Liberal members are generally and undoubtedly delighted at Mr. Asquith's speech and Labour members anticipate an Opposition majority of at least 70, on Monday night.

Whips of all parties have warned members not to leave London during the week-end as the railway strike which is now regarded as inevitable may prevent their returning at the time of the division.—Reuter.

BE LOYAL TO UNION

MR. THOMAS' APPEAL TO MEMBERS

LONDON, Jan. 18.

An important circular, issued this morning, signed by Mr. J.H. Thomas declares that it is incumbent on all members of the Union to realise that honour and prestige of the Union is at stake and any member ceasing work is a black-leg to the signature of his accredited representatives and a traitor to the decision arrived at the special general meeting. The circular appeals to members to be loyal to the Union and the great causes of trade unionism and collective bargaining.—Reuter.

NO TIME FOR PANIC-MONGERING.

SIR ERIC GEDDES' ADVICE TO CAPITALISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Sir Eric Geddes in a speech at the Annual meeting of the Federation of British Industries in London hoped the Labour Government if it came into power would seek the advice of the Federation as its predecessors had done, but to even a greater degree because the Labourites anynow could not claim at present to have within their ranks the experience which other parties had of superior dilection of great industrial undertakings or experience of governing. Serious problem would face any Government which did anything to throw more men out of employment by upsetting the confidence on which the British trade flourished. The prosperity of Britain was at present balanced on the knife edge and a very little might turn the balance either way. Undoubtedly the advent of the Labour Government had caused uneasiness. There had been nothing like a panic, but investment was being done abroad, probably to a great extent foreign investment, and still capital was leaving the country. Industry and employment would suffer and the purchasing power of the home market would decrease. The position was most delicate. It was time for a careful and cautious statesmanship not for panicmongering or wild talk. "We must keep heads and consider only the country's good" concluded Sir Eric.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

CABINET RESIGNS.

PREMIER REQUESTED TO CONTINUE

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Cairo.—The Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested the Premier to continue until His Majesty returned from his visit to the Suez Canal, on January 25th, when he will undoubtedly summon Zaghl Pasha.—Reuter.

THE FIUME QUESTION

ITALO-JUGOSLAV AGREEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 18.

Rome.—It is semi-officially stated that the Italo-Jugoslaw agreement regarding Fiume which will shortly be signed at Rome does not comprise the cession of any Adriatic islands nor the rectification of the Jugo-Slavian frontier. The Agreement will be followed by a treaty of friendship "of such a nature as will not cause alarm to any other country".—Reuter.

MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS

CONSTANTINOPLE FIXED AS VENUE

LONDON, Jan. 18.

According to the "Daily Telegraph", Lord Curzon, who received Yusuf Kemal yesterday, agreed to Constantinople as the venue of Anglo-Turkish negotiations on the subject of Mosul in which Sir Percy Cox will represent Britain.—Reuter.

TURKISH REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON.

OXFORD, January 18.

Yusuf Kemal Bey, the new Turkish representative in London, was received this afternoon by Marquis Curzon at the Foreign Office.—B.O.W.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Asked whether anything had been done with view to the sale of Government holdings in the Anglo-Persian Oil Shares, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said eighteen months ago a proposal to sell the shares was rejected. On the recommendation of the Cabinet committee recently further proposals by various oil interests were submitted but the Goveramnt had not had time to reach final decision. It was intended to refer the matter to the Cabinet Committee.

Replying to the question relative to the Singapore scheme Col. Amery said preliminary work had begun. The actual expenditure hitherto had not been great but liabilities of about a hundred and fifty thousand sterling had been incurred. Land had been provided free of cost by the generosity of the Colony and it was proposed to carry out the principal works by contract.

Col. Amery stated there was no reasonable doubt about the flooding of £21 and that the death of the crew immediately followed the collision.—Reuter.

MR. ANDREWS' DISAPPOINTMENT.

INTERVIEWS AT COLONIAL OFFICE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has departed for India and joins the "Malwa" at Marseilles. In an interview with Reuter he expressed disappointment at the result of the interviews at the Colonial Office with reference to the Kenya question and feared an attempt was being made to confront the committee from India on arrival in England with settled facts, both as regards the policy laid down in the White Paper and immigration. Reuter learns in official circles, however, that the Kenya legislation has been brought to a standstill pending receipt of the final views of the Government of India on the matter. It is unlikely that legislation will be proceeded with until those views are known.—Reuter.

BREACH OF FACTORIES ACT

AHMEDABAD MILL MANAGER FINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

The agent of the Ahmedabad Cotton Mill, known as "Bagich Mill" which was found working at night by the Collector and Assistant Collector was prosecuted and has been fined by the City Magistrate Rs. 1200 for employing three women at night and the Manager has been fined Rs. 300 for employing three children at night. 17 cases have been withdrawn as the agent of the mill undertook not to commit that offence again.

Rear Admiral A. W. Richmond commanding East India Station with his Secretary and Flag Lt. will visit Delhi on first February and will be the guest of the Viceroy for a couple of Days.

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HOME AND THE SCHOOL
By Prof. M. M. GIDWANI, M. A.,
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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1924.
(680th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

THE DAY OF PRAYER,

The mass meeting of all communities of Bombay held yesterday at Chowpatty to pray for the recovery of Mahatma Gandhi and to state the desire of all sections of the population for his immediate release will rank as an important event in the history of Bombay. Never probably was such intensity of public feeling expressed in words so temperate probably because everyone in the vast assemblage believed that the Government is shortly going to release the Mahatma. It is inconceivable to Indians that it should be otherwise, after practically everybody in the country has asked for his release, and when the Government must know as well as we do that Mahatma is a factor not of violent disturbance put of peaceful evolution. If, after this Indians were to hear that Mahatma is to be sent back to jail, we do not know what would happen; but such a cheating of the nation's hope is not, we trust, within the bounds of possibility. It would certainly entail a great disaster; whereas Mahatma's liberation will be an immense relief to everyone. Joy is the greatest reconciler of opponents, it wipes out the remembrance of old injuries as does no other emotion; and joy has been for long unknown to Indian—such joy as will fill every Indian heart at the news of the release of one who has become the very soul of India.

India has been asking very simple things of English statesmen. She has shown her wrongs and asked for their redress in a determined but most dignified and peaceful manner, thanks to the wise leadership of one who hates brutality as that which makes men lower than the very brutes. The very dignity and peaceful nature of their "agitation", its very frankness, has been counted to it as a crime with the result that fresh wrongs have been added to the list of India's grievance, culminating in the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi himself. What the Non-Co-operators said was really nothing more than this: "You have done us wrong, and till we are persuaded that you have changed your purpose and intend to do us right, we have no further dealings with you in the world of politics." It is hardly a statement to be fairly answered by "repression", yet that is all the answer it received. Repression, special legislation, imprisonments—of what use were these, in such a case, save to increase the sense of grievance in the breasts of patriotic Indians. Their demand of right was treated as a piece of impudence. No-one seemed to think it possible that English statesmen could as easily do right as wrong, and no-one seemed to see that their doing right would put an end to Indian agitation. The simple things that Indians ask of Englishmen have been refused till now in a way which suggests a total lack not only of sympathy but also of imagination in the rulers. Instead of granting those simple things, many respected Indians, including the Mahatma, have been put in prison for demanding them. It has been an unfortunate because a reckless policy, taking no account of the religious feelings of a people for whom religion is the sense of life; who cannot understand how men professing to be civilised can deliberately, in their public acts, transgress God's law of right and wrong, and make things worse by afterwards maintaining they were right to do so. British prestige in the East is altogether lost upon the day when Orientals know that the English have no fear of God. It may seem strange to Europeans, but it is the solemn truth.

The release of the Mahatma, if it comes, as we sincerely hope it will, within the next few days, will make Indians feel again that there is some humanity in Government. They will rejoice and in their joy they will forgive many things. It will be the fault of British statesmen if they do not seize the opportunity of reconciling this most placable and friendly people, made sensitive by rough handling, by setting right the many wrongs which have been done to them, thus making permanent the kinder feelings on both sidee which are due to the Mahatma's personality, and preserving the British connection on the only ground on which it can be durable, the ground of mutual respect and honour.

LABOUR PARTY AND INDIA.

It seems quite probable that if Mr. Baldwin is now defeated on a vote of no confidence by the combined power of Labour and Liberalism, the Labour Party will be the next Government of England. Such a possibility has raised fresh hopes in the minds of those who have been depressed by the reactionary tendencies of the present day and have not the requisite faith to resist the forces that confront them. For such people, the advent of Labour holds out some promise, and those, who have not been particularly successful in educating their own democracy, are thinking of making a fresh demand upon the generosity of British democracy. With all the amplitude of phrase that has made him famous throughout the Empire, Mr. Sastri has set forth his views on this subject in the "Servant of India." From another end, Mr. Chintamani echoes the same sentiments adding a parenthetical and pardonable autobiographical touch in that even in England he would prefer to be a Liberal rather than a Labourite. Now we waive the whole question of national dignity involved in these pathetic expressions of self-humiliation. Let us agree that as a poor nation borrows capital from abroad, impoverished statesmanship must import political freedom from the land of the ruling race; though it is not irrelevant to consider whether India will not gain more from her valiant self-struggle to liberty than from this paternal imposition from without. However, we see pretty few chances even of a free bestowal of the gift of freedom on India.

Let us, however, examine Mr. Sastri's reasons for his faith. When he says that "a deep kinship unites those who wear the galling chains of subjection", he loses sight of some elementary facts. The "subjection" of the British labourer is different, not merely in degree, but in kind from the "subjection" of a subject nation. When Karl Marx told the workers of the world in his famous Communist manifesto that by a revolution the proletarians had nothing to lose but their chains, he forgot that the chains which bind Asia and Africa in subjection are partly fastened by them. The labourer is also a part of a great system of tyranny and exploitation. Freedom of other lands would remove the heavy chains which he has helped to fasten upon the subject races of the world. No one can deny that the working men of a country like England have a share in the benefits accruing from the exploitation of weaker peoples. The Imperial policy of the British Labour Party, therefore, cannot be entirely independent of the general position and outlook of European Labour. As Mr. Sastri himself unwittingly admits in the course of the article, "exclusion from the careers open to the governing classes in Britain and the Empire at large predisposes them (that is, Labour) to be friends of our political emancipation." Surely, not a very altruistic motive of sympathy. And it is not merely the question of careers but the more important one of economic interests that may well thwart the generous and liberal ideals of Labour. Labour, Mr. Sastri writes, has international affinities and looks beyond political frontiers. True. But the industrial interests of Britain no less than the political philosophy of socialism and the Liberal traditions of the Labourites make the Labour Party stand for Free Trade. Will it concede the right of fiscal protection to India? Will it bear to lose markets—and perchance employment—for disinterested devotion to self-determination? We shall see. Meanwhile we shall continue to hold that railway enterprise in India or purchase of stores can have no economic effects on British Labour and shall refuse to grant that recruitment for the services has the slightest relation to the problem of unemployment. The limits to human credulity are the only limits to the powers of hope of some politicians.

But these considerations form only a background to the political status of the Labour Party. Mr. Sastri holds that men of the Labour Party alone spoke words of comfort and hope in the dark hour of despair. We need not doubt the sincerity of Labour leaders in order to hold that, in practice, their excellent ideas may not bear much fruit. In the first place, no party can carry out, while in power, all the promises that it may have given when in opposition. But the Labour Party is in a still more precarious position. It is not in a majority either in the country or in Parliament, and is still an unstable element. It is an untried party which has to preserve its standing and look to its electioneering prospects. If it is to survive the combined onslaughts of the Tories and the Liberals, it must walk warily in order to arouse the minimum of opposition. Naturally the Party will be extremely sensitive to criticism and it will have often to govern in a conventional fashion in order to hold office and prove its ability to govern. If it governs the Empire in a manner so as to arouse the antipathy of commercial interests, the Civil Service, the "patriotic" Press and hundred per cent Imperialists, it will be damned as an "empire-wrecker" and may not be given another chance for a long time. Nor need it be forgotten that European and industrial problems will occupy the attention of the next Government in preference to, and perhaps to the exclusion of, Indian questions. It is common knowledge that the Labour Party did not organise a single energetic protest against the imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and the repressive policy of the Government and has consistently repudiated or contemptuously ignored the latter-day national agitation. Not even Mr. Sastri can deny that, during the last as well as the previous general election, Labour leaders preserved a discreet silence about India since it is considered good form in parliamentary circles to avoid any inconvenient references to India. The passages from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's and Col. Wedgwood's speeches cited by Mr. Sastri are not very reassuring. Mr. MacDonald's reading of history must be strange if he really believes that the Britishers came to India "as educators not masters" while Col. Wedgwood was amiably vague in his promise of a revision of the Kenya settlement. We doubt whether, in face of an apathetic British public and a hostile Parliament, a Labour Government could dare to attempt to raise the Kenya settlement, arousing the suspicion and opposition of Dominion Governments and peoples. Even Labour will have to realise the importance of "continuity" in imperial affairs and cannot alter a settlement that affects the fundamentals of imperial policy. Mr. Sastri's suggestion that meetings should be held all over India to shower greetings on the Labour Government is a piece of unconscious humour for which he deserves recognition. It is to be the national "reply to the insolence of the Whites of South Africa and Kenya" and the remedy for the "drooping spirits of our countrymen." We should, in a word, tell our countrymen and the intransigeant Dominions that we threaten, not a pacific revolution—not even retaliation—but messages of congratulations to a third party in the hope that some day it will do justice to us. By the downpour of felicitation, the Labour Party will collapse in gratitude and General Smuts tremble in his shoes. And the British lion will be tamed by the sweet song!

Notes of the Day.

Saving of Society.

After the speech that Mr. Asquith has made advising his supporters to vote in favour of the Labour amendment to the Address there is no doubt left that on Monday the Government over which Mr. Baldwin presides and which is "guilty of vacillation and impotence at home and abroad" will be definitely ejected. "He had been", Mr. Asquith declared, "cajoled and wheedled, almost caressed, threatened, brow-beaten and all but black-mailed to be a saviour of society." But he declined to believe, he added, that the sun was going to set on the prosperity of Britain even if Mr. Macdonald was coming to office." Mr. Asquith went further and exposed the sham character of the bogey raised in interested quarters by pointing out that translated into plain prose the saving of society meant the Liberals and Conservatives combining to keep Labour out. And the bogey is finally laid to rest by Sir Ernie Geddes' condemnation of panic-mongers.

Unfair Attacks.

If the "Times of India" had taken care to go through the Swaraj Party's programme and manifestoes issued from time to time, as well as the pledges given by the Swarajist leaders to the voters at the time of the last Council elections, it would not have wasted its breath in futile fulminations of the C. P. Swarajists' tactics in the Council. From the very start, the Swarajist leaders have declared that their one and only aim in seeking admission to the Councils is to make the present system of government impossible. If the "Times of India", as it tells us, entertained the hope that the Swarajists would not carry out their threat and would prove false to their election pledges, it is our contemporary who is to blame for its present disappointment, and not the Swarajists, who have been true to their promise. To lament the present action of the C. P. Swarajists on the ground that they have blocked the progress of several measures, which are of a progressive and wholly unexceptional character, is to confuse the issue. The Swarajists are not led to do so by any crass stupidity or perversity, but in order that the more important work on which they have set their hearts, that is, the ending or mending of the legislature, may first be taken up. The "Times of India's" attempt to hold up the C. P. Swarajists as blind wreckers, and the Government as the protagonists of progress, will not deceive even a child. The Swarajists have blocked the progress of the measures not out of a spirit of pure "cussedness", but with some definite end in view, in the higher interests of national progress, as the "Times" is perfectly well aware. One is amused at the journal's invocation of the name of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatmaji knows exactly where to yield and where to remain adamant and uncompromising. The tactics adopted by the C. P. Swarajists are entirely constitutional and not unknown in the annals of Parliamentarianism. Only the other day the Labour Party refused to approve of the appointment of the Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, pending the vote on the "no-confidence" motion which the Party was to move. To represent the Swarajists, therefore, as "do-nothing people" is as unfair as it is mischievous.

Chagrin.

There is no doubt that the hostile criticism levelled at the Swarajists is the outcome of the extreme chagrin which is felt in official and pro-official circles at the success of the Swarajist tactics. The "Times of India's" Delhi correspondent has fairly accurately described the situation that has arisen in the C. P. Council. If the Swarajists succeed in carrying their motion of no-confidence in the Ministry, the resulting deadlock would place the Government on the horns of a dilemma indeed. Either the Council will have to be dissolved or a reference will have to be made to Parliament for an amendment of the Government of India Act. Even the Governor's taking over charge of the Transferred Subjects will not solve the problem, for he too will have to approach the Council for monetary grants if the Transferred Departments are to be administered at all. The Swarajists are evidently aiming at driving the bureaucracy to a tight corner to see whether it dares to throw of the mask of enlightened liberalism or consents to bend graciously to the popular will.

Nationalist Municipal Party.

We publish elsewhere a copy of the letter which Mr. V. J. Patel has addressed to the members of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party resigning the leadership of the Party. Mr. Patel details the considerations which have prompted him to tender his resignation and it is for the Party to decide if, in the circumstances mentioned, its best interests demand that its leadership should devolve on one who is on the spot and is able to devote more attention to his duty than it is possible for Mr. Patel to do. The Party owes its existence to Mr. Patel and much of the creditable work which it has done so far is due to him. Whatever Mr. Patel's drawbacks, they are far outweighed by the ability and persistence which he brings to bear in the ventilation of public grievances. The Nationalist Municipal Party and the citizens of Bombay can ill spare his invaluable services, but they will have this consolation that these services will be available to the country in other spheres of national activity.

Failure of Development Schemes.

At Thursday's meeting of the Municipal Corporation, the budget received some hard knocks at the hands of the members, very few of whom had a good word to say about it. Of course, there are born optimists among the members of the Standing Committee, who will never own their mistakes, simply because the budget estimates have passed through their hands and they have set their seal of approval to them. There are also others who, while admitting that the budget requires to be radically changed, will in the end bless it and adopt it. But the budget discussion is the only time in the Corporation when even those who are always inclined to fall in with the Commissioner's proposals indulge in a little heart-searching, without much damage to their interest. The most important admission that came out of the debate was the failure of the large development schemes which the Municipality has taken in hand. In those spacious days, just after the war, every one in authority in the city busied himself with drawing up vast plans for making this an Imperial city, and there was a kind of unhealthy rivalry, in imitation of the head of the Government, between the Corporation, the Port Trust, the Improvement Trust, and, last but not least, the Government itself. While much might be excused on the plea of temporary aberration, which an inflated market and the mania for speculation brought in their train, no one can excuse the folly which compels some of these people to persist in their grandiose schemes even when they have proved costly and ruinous. As a member said, the initial success of the Churchgate Scheme, when land was sold at about a couple of thousand rupees per yard in the Fort, was the lure which is leading the Corporation to disaster. The Corporation, like other public bodies in the city, has on hand large areas of land which no one is willing to take up, for trade depression has followed a fictitious prosperity, and the public has no funds to invest in hair-brained schemes. These development schemes are creating huge gaps in the finances of the Corporation and unless the warning that was uttered at the last meeting of the Corporation is seriously taken up, there will surely be a disaster. One thing that was not mentioned was the great scandal which has surrounded some of these acquisition schemes, and we trust the Committee of the Corporation which is investigating one of these will bring the guilty to

MAHATMA'S CONDITION.

TEMPERATURE AGAIN NORMAL.

NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

STRONG RUMOURS OF RELEASE.

(BY TELEPHONE)

Recd. Friday, Midnight.

(From our Poona Correspondent.)

"Mahatmaji slept for an hour in the afternoon, took about twenty ounces of milk, four oranges and barley water as nourishment. There was no pain or discomfort. Pulse was 76. Respiration and temperature are normal. In the noon temperature had come down to 97, which was the usual temperature of Mahatmaji but now it is 98.4, that is the normal temperature. The nasal catarrh is all right. Dr. Phatak told me that Mahatmaji took good nourishment to day.

There was some albumen in the urine but that has disappeared to-day. At the time of dressing there was free discharge. The wound was dressed as usual this evening. The bowels were moved in the evening by enima.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, M.D. is still here attending on Mahatmaji. So far, conditions, as a whole, are satisfactory and there is no cause for anxiety."

LATER.

Shortly after midnight, the following report was given to our correspondent by Dr. Dudley, the House Surgeon at the Sassoon Hospital:—"Mahatmaji slept from 8-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m., went to sleep again at 9-45 p.m. and was asleep at 10-30 p.m. Temperature was 98.2 and pulse 76."

Recd. 4-10 p.m. Jan. 18th.

Dr. Phatak interviewed by our Poona correspondent, made the following statement on Friday:—

Mahatmaji's temperature began to come down at 11 p.m. last night. This morning it is normal. The pulse and respiration are both normal. Mahatmaji is looking quite all right. This morning the dressing was changed. There was free discharge from the wound. The abscess cavity was irrigated with iodine lotion. A new shorter drainage tube is inserted. Mahatmaji slept for about eight hours and a half last night. He is having to-day milk and fruit juice for his diet. There is no cause for anxiety. Col. Maddock paid a special visit at 11 p.m. last night to see Mahatmaji.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 18., (8 p.m.)

Col. Maddock has issued the following bulletin on Mahatmaji's health at 7-15 p.m.:—

Mr. Gandhi passed a very comfortable day. Temperature and pulse normal. General condition good.

CONDITION SATISFACTORY.

DR DALAL'S STATEMENT

Dr. A. K. Dalal, F.R.C.S., who returned to Bombay from Poona on Friday morning, interviewed by a Special Representative of "the Chronicle" said that the rise in the temperature which had been noticed on Thursday need not cause any anxiety. The rise was due to pressure of pus in the abdomen. On Thursday Mahatmaji had a little pain and was a bit restless. The drainage tube had to be put back on account of the fever. Dr. Dalal added that he had rarely ever seen a patient look so quiet and cheerful as Mahatmaji notwithstanding the pain. He thought the period of convalescence might be about four or five weeks. On the whole, Dr. Dalal was satisfied by his observations and was of the opinion that there was no cause whatsoever for any anxiety, as matters were when he left Poona.

CONDITION AT 2 P.M.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

Dr. Phatak interviewed at 2 p.m. stated that Mahatma Gandhi slept two hours at a time, in all eight and three-fourth hours. Temperature began to come down at 11 p.m. and came to normal in the early morning. During night he took barley water now and then. Colonel Maddock paid a special visit at 11 p.m. last night when he found copious discharge coming out freely. This morning the drainage tube was removed and the wound was irrigated freely with iodine lotion. New drainage tube of shorter length had been substituted. Pulse respiration was normal and showed good condition. Cold was fast disappearing.

Asked about the fever Dr. Phatak said, the sudden rise in temperature in such cases is due to various causes and it is not unusual. It need not cause any anxiety.

Nothing would be greater shame than not to release Mahatma Gandhi straight from the hospital and restore to him complete freedom, added Mr. Kelkar. Mahatmaji had undergone imprisonment for nearly 24 months. That he was convicted on three separate charges of sedition and sentenced to six years for nearly consecutive writings in "Young India" spoke only of the vindictive spirit in which Government had proceeded to their task. Three consecutive sentences of two years each for three such offences was an absurdity. It might be even bad in law. Taking the strict view of facts Government would therefore be showing nothing more than commonsense in taking the present opportunity to remit the remaining four years and release Mahatmaji immediately. "The hospital should serve more properly as an ante-room to free world than to Yerawada Jail. If Government do not take a right view of the matter, there is bound to be uproar and bitterness of feeling throughout the country."

MR KELKAR'S STATEMENT

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 19.

Mr. N.C. Kelkar, M.L.A., interviewed after his visit to Mahatmaji, stated he was extremely sorry that he was out of Poona on the day of Mahatmaji's operation. His medical advisers had peremptorily asked him to go out of Poona for a change but he would have given up his visit to Satara if he had any notion that Mahatmaji was likely to be brought to hospital or that he was seriously ill in jail. He, however, immediately sent in a wire to Mahatmaji which he had received. On his arrival from Satara, Mr. Kelkar saw Mahatma Gandhi this morning with Mr. D.V. Gokhale of the "Maharatha" and Dr. Phatak and spent half an hour in his room, while the wound was being dressed. Mahatmaji greeted him cheerfully and said he was feeling better. On Mr. Kelkar having expressed dissatisfaction with visitors indiscriminately troubling him, though of course, out of profound love and anxiety about his health, Mahatma Gandhi said that he did not mind trouble and had asked for general permission for anyone to go and see him. Mr. Kelkar conveyed to him Lala Lajpatrai's message and told him that Lalaji wished to see him. At this Mahatmaji was right glad and said that permission to Lalaji might be taken for granted and he would be glad to see Lalaji.

As for the wound Mr. Kelkar was told by the doctors in the room that it was progressing fairly and that there was absolutely no fear of any complications. Their only difficulty seemed to be nourishment and diet which, in their opinion he did not take enough, to enable the wound to heal more quickly. In all other respects the patient and doctors were quite pleased with each other and even a stranger layman would testify to the scrupulous care Colonel Maddock was taking of Mahatmaji. Mr. Kelkar added, "I think Colonel Maddock showed both courage and decisiveness in removing Mahatmaji from jail and accepting responsibility for immediate operation. He would be amply rewarded by Mahatmaji's recovery, for which prayers were being sent up throughout India."

MAHTMA'S RELEASE.

Asked about Mahatmaji's release, Mr. Kelkar said that he was told that Mahatmaji would have to be detained in hospital for about three weeks, but he said that in any case he could not even bear the idea of Mahatmaji being sent back to jail from the hospital.

COL. MADDOCK CONGRATULATED.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar wired on Wednesday last to Col. Maddock congratulating him on his successful operation on Mahatmaji and requesting him to convey to Mahatmaji when he is in a fit condition, his best wishes for his speedy recovery.

"LOOKING CHEERY."

GENERAL CONDITION SATISFACTORY

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan 18.

Mahatma Gandhi's fever began to go down at 10 p.m. last night. It came to

(Continued on next page.)

SIR LESLIE WILSON.

RETURNS FROM DELHI.

RUMOURS OF MAHATMA'S RELEASE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

With the approach of the Legislative session, Delhi is beginnng to show great signs of political activity. The Secretariat buildings are again becoming rendezvous of committees, members of the Legislature and other politicians. The Viceregal Lodge is not unaffected by the advent of these busy bodies.

Sir Leslie Wilson Governor of Bombay, who was here for two days has left for Bombay raising behind him a crop of rumours regarding the release of Mahatma Gandhi. He stayed at the Viceregal Lodge for two days and is, therefore, believed to have had the cue from Lord Reading as to intentions of his Government. What exactly is character of the Government of India's advice it is difficult to ascertain just at present, but all protents confirm the widespread belief that Mahatma Gandhi will be released in the first week of February, that is just before the first non-official day in the Legislative Assembly, if not earlier. There is so far no information available in Delhi as to the demand of the Swaraj Party which was promised to reach the Government of India by the 15th instant. Whatever be the fate of their ultimatum it is practically certain that the demand for Mahatma Gandhi being set at liberty will be agreed to much earlier than expected.

The news just received from Poona that there is some nose trouble to Mahatmaji has caused apprehension and anxiety and it is earnestly hoped that the Government of India will not prefer to incur the odium of any untoward development in his health, while he is a guest in His Majesty's jail, whatever might be the attitude of Viscount Peel in the matter. Sir Leslie has already signalised his assumpton of office by two notable acts of statesmanship, namely the release of Dr. Savarkar and meeting the Borsad Satyagrahists halfway. But the release of Mahatma Gandhi will be the crowning glory of the new Governor of Bombay.

COMMITTEES AT WORK.

The presidents and members of the Indian Bar Committee and the Tariff Board have pitched their tents near the Imperial Secretariat to write out their recommendations. I understand both the bodies are making satisfactory progress with their labour and that their reports will be shortly mad eavailable to Government. What the nature of their recommendations will be it is for time to reveal, but considering the controversial character of the subjects under investigations by both these bodies, it is pleasing to hear that so far no hitch is reported. Besides these two commissions there will be another commission in Delhi very son. The Lee Commission or the blackmailing commission as it is called in some quarters will report itself here from Calcutta via. Patna and by the beginning of the next month will engage itself in writing the report, a task which will probably fall on the shoulders of Prof. Coupland, that protaganist of the "Flower of England" As if these are not enough the Government of India have to-day announced the personnel of the committee to recommend methods of quick disposal of law cases in courts. Judging from the constitution of the committee with Mr. Justice Ranken as the President and Sir T. Desikachariar as one of the members we might expect some good to result out of its labours which will be in the beginning of February at Calcutta. Mr. Justice Ranken while a member of the Hunter Committee did exceedingly well, although he happened in the end to join the majority on that Commission in regard to some important recommendations. He is generally reputed for his legal acumen, broad outlook and a resourceful brain and it is hoped he will not belie the expectations which his appointment as the president of this important and necessary commission has aroused.

Although the Tariff Board is engaged in writing the report the course of its investigations is not yet complete. It has still to examine Mr. Hindley, the Chief Commissioner of the Railways and also the Controller of Stores before giving final shape to its recommendations which will have important bearing in the future fiscal arrangements of this country. It is not known whether their examination of these witnesses will be in public. Anyway soon after this the Board will return to Calcutta to complete its report.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the Swaraj Party is yet uncertain, but Government plans to combat the forces of any coalition appear to be maturing. The Swarajists demand for a round table conference does not seem to have the full approval of all the Liberals, although every political party is anxious for an early grant of full self-governing dominion status for India. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar who occupies the most curious and unexampled position of a member of two commissions while both of them are conducting their operations in two different provinces is now in Delhi along with the other members of the Indian Bar Committee. He has taken advantage of his early advent in Delhi by giving notice of two important resolutions voicing the demand of the country. Of these, one is for securing for India full self-governing dominion status and provincial autonomy and the appointment if necessary of a Royal Commission.

Mr. Rangachari who was the *de facto* leader of Democrats in the old Assembly now calls himself an Independent and would like to place Pandit Malavya as the leader of Independents. The Liberals will have their own party organisation under probably Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao of Madras. It is for the Swarajists and the other parties on the Assembly to confer together and come to an arrangement as regards their *modus operandi* in achieving the common object. The great flourish of trumpets with which the Swaraj Party has entered the Central Provinces Legislative Council and has achieved five successes in one single sitting has unnerved the bureaucracy here who seem to dread a similar prospect in the Legislative Assembly. But whether the combination of non-officials which was possible at Nagpur will be possible in Delhi is largely a matter for the representatives of the people who will be here in the last week of this month.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

C. P. SWARAJISTS DEFINE THEIR AIM.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S "PARLIAMENTARY" EPITHETS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 18.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council re-assembled to-day, Sir G.M. Chitnavis presiding. The visitors' galleries were overcrowded and there was a large number of European and Indian ladies.

After interpellations Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao moved the following resolution:—

"That a formal address be moved to His Excellency the Governor submitting that the Hon. Ministers do not enjoy the confidence of the House and he be pleaced to request them to resign."

Mr. Rao disclaimed any intention to cast any personal reflection on the Governor or the Ministers, but he desired to raise a constitutional issue. The two Ministers had accepted moral and constitutional responsibility for administering the transferred subjects on behalf of the electors. Excepting a few special constituencies all other seats have been captured by the Swarajists. The main issue on which the elections were fought was with reference to the future character of the British Government in India. It was the duty and the right of the Swaraj Party to prevent the Ministers from administering the Reforms in their name. In his speech the Governor had not thought it fit to say openly who were the Independent condidates who were approached to accept office. It was not for the Swaraj Party to suggest the alternative to Government. Let the Transferred Departments be administered but not in the name of the electorate. It is the unquestioned right of the House to dismiss Ministers. He appealed particularly to the Hon. Mr. Chitnavis and said that it is not consistent with the principles of Liberalism of Ranade and Gokhale to accept office when there was no sanction of the people behind it. The Swaraj Party was determined to end diarchy.

Mr. Khaparde, Swarajist, Berar, supporting the resolution said that the Swaraj Party came to the Government to create such a situation and they were proud of it. They were against diarchy.

Mr. Kane, Swarajist, Yeotmal, supported the resolution.

Mr D.G. Mitchell said that the constitutional position on which the other side depended had no support from English precedents.

The Hon. Standen defended the Governor's action and said that it was perfectly constitutional. It is the action of the Swaraj Party that was unconstitutional. A legislature may dismiss a Minister but the majority party must be prepared to accept office. If the motion was carried and if the Government failed to select other Ministers the Governor would either dissolve the Council or govern without Ministers. The latter would be a retrograde step and he hoped the Council would reject the motion.

Messrs. G.V. Deshmukh and Kanitkar, Swarajists, also supported the motion.

MINISTERS' DEFENCE.

The Hon. S.M. Chitnavis, Minister of Education, in a dignified speech said that he accepted office in the public interest and he had no desire to be in office a moment longer than public interests demanded. He accepted office to find a way out of the impasse. Having accepted office rightly or wrongly, it was his business to see it through. By declining to accept it, he would be helping to create the very state of things which he desired to avoid. It would be his endeavour to shape his policy in such a way as to be acceptable to the Council. He would go out of office the moment the the other party was ready to step into his shoes.

The Hon. Syed Hifazat Ali also made more or less a similar statement.

Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Swarajist, Raipur, also supported the resolution and exposed the shallowness of the Reforms. If the Ministers did not resign, he said, the Swarajists know what constitutional action to take.

Mr. Daulat Singh, Narasinpur, Swarajist, supported the resolution.

"SHAMELESS EFFRONTERY."

Mr. A.E. Nelson, Chief Secretary, defended the position of the Government. He said, that for the majority party to refuse to accept office and then to censure the personnel of Ministers was shameless effrontery.

Dr. Moonje asked whether the words were parliamentary.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao complimented the speaker satirically on the parliamentary standard set up by Mr. Nelson.

On a suggestion from the President Mr. Nelson withdrew the word "Shameless."

Mr. Nelson further characterised the Swaraj Party as a stupid and senseless party.

Mr. Swarajists desired to know from the President whether these words were parliamentary and if so they might use them but Mr. Nelson was called to order by the

(Continued on next page.)

ALL-INDIA'S UNITED PRAYER

FOR MAHATMA'S SPEEDY RECOVERY & RELEASE.

GOVT'S. TERRIBLE RESPONSIBILITY

WILL 'PRESTIGE' STAND IN WAY?

MASS MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held on Chowpatty last night, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Central Khilafat Committee, the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, Mr. M. R. Jayaker presiding, to express their anxiety and sorrow for the illness of the Mahatma, to pray for his recovery and to demand his release. On the platform were representatives of all communities, and the crowd was a very large one. A large number of ladies were present at the meeting including Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, whose presence as a representative of English womanhood on such an occasion was very much appreciated by the vast audience, and whose coming alone showed her courage of conviction and her trust in Indian courtesy. In the beginning prayers were offered in different languages for the long life of the Mahatma by Hindus, Parsis, Moslems and Sikhs.

MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Jayaker said:—We have met here this evening primarily to send up our united prayeres for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. His illness has survived the crisis and he is now reported to be on a fair way to recovery. As Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis, Christians, Jews etc., we are all trained to believe in the efficacy of prayer and in the possibility that the united wishes of a people find a hearing at that unknown place where such wishes are registered before a Merciful Providence. I am sure the songs intended to be sung to-day will be appropriate to the occasion and will represent the wave of deep sorrow which has overspread the country and also its anxiety for the speedy recovery of the Great Leader. The Mahatma has been away from us only for a couple of years and yet the time seems so long as if it was a generation. Meanwhile, changes have taken place in the political atmosphere most momentous in their character. Expectations have been raised, hopes have been aroused which are more or less the fruition of the impulses created by the Mahatma by his personality and achievements and to-day the people stand on the tiptoe of expectation that before the next few months are over important changes will take place in the political atmosphere of the country. The Congress has once more become united and the Mahatmaji's illness however sad and sorrowful it might have been while it lasted, has brought about the good result that it has revealed, to Indians and Englishmen alike, the wonderful personality of the man and the nobility and saintliness of his character. Great as he is as a political Leader, he has been revealed as infinitely greater as a *man*, and to-day the whole country is wrapped in admiration of his *human* achievements. In such an atmosphere, it is natural that all political controversies should be, for the moment, hushed and that all parties should unite in demanding his instant release.

GOVT'S. CHANCE TO RECONCILE POPULAR FEELING.

This is no place for controversial speeches and I shall, therefore, retrain from saying anything calculated to stir up the embers of political controversy. We want the Mahatmaji back amongst us, not so much for his sake as for our own. We are confident that he will receive from the authorities of the Sassoon hospital, to whom we tender our thanks for their splendid work, all the attention and care which his case requires; but we are entitled further to hope that Mahatmaji's countrymen will have the supreme satisfaction of seeing his convalescence grow into perfect health under the tender watchfulness of his family and friends. To-day is the supreme need of setting him free. It will be an earnest of the Govhernment's wishes to reconcile popular feeling. He is the one man in the country whose eminence enables him to truly represent the nation's ambitions, honour and self-respect. His freedom at this moment will mean the setting free of forces that will not only assuage public feeling but instantly work for a better understanding between the several races and communities inhabiting this vast country, the need for which has become so obvious during the last few weeks. He alone understands the secret of carrying on political controversies in an atmosphere of perfect peace and goodwill and if any day the settlement of all the outstanding questions between the people and the Goverament is to be reached peacefully and with tranquility, with mutual forbearance and consideration the primary condition is that the Mahatmaji should be free to move about and exert himself in his inimitable way. It is in this spirit we hope for his release that the Apostle of Peace and goodwill may be free, to function himself in the general interests of the peace and goodwill of the community.

MR KHADILKAR.

Mr. K. P. Khadilker moved:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its deep anxiety and sorrow for the recent serious illness of Mahatma Gandhiji and earnestly prays for his speedy and complete recovery and further this meeting is emphatically of opinion that Mahatma Gandhiji should be forthwith released in the interest of general peace and goodwill in the country.

He said they should pray to God that the Mahatma might be back among them in order to encourage them in their work. They could now take it for granted that the Mahatma was on his way to complete recovery. They were sure that in a few days the Mahatma would be set at liberty, although Gandhiji wanted to be freed honourably. It was the duty of all of them, to whatever community they belonged, to see that Mahatma Gandhi came out of his prison soon in full possession of his health. They did not want the Mahatma to be released because he was ill and suffering but they were all aware that Government was, after all, composed of human beings and he was sure they were not impervious to humane feelings. They must also remember that the ideals of the Labour Party and the Mahatma approximated and if the former came into office to-morrow, as it was sure to come, then who could say that the Mahatma would be kept in imprisonment indefinitely. The Mahatma would not and could not give any undertaking and his people also did not wish him to do so. As Mr. Jayaker had said if Government wished to have the atmosphere of good will again in the country, that could only be done with the Mahatma back amidst his people.

MR. S R. BOMANJI

Mr. S. R. Bomanji said while they had to thank the hospital authorities and Col. Maddock for the great care and attention they had given to Mahatma Gandhi they could not acquit the Government of this country from the blame that they had allowed the Mahatma to continue in that state of low fever for the whole month of December without proper investigation and diagnosis. He did not want to speak strongly on the matter, but the time would come when they would have to have an independent enquiry—not a departmental enquiry,—into the jail administration. They were used to codes of honour in different spheres of life, but it was reserved to the Mahatma to enunciate an altogether novel code of honour among prisoners. It was in keeping with the saintliness and the noble-mindedness of the Mahatma that he should hold out to the world a new code of honour known as the code of honour among prisoners.

MR. K. NATARAJAN

Mr. K. Natarajan said their great feeling that night was one of great joy at the prospect of complete recovery of the Mahatma from his dangerous illness. As Mr. Bomanji had said there were circumstances attending the development of that illness to its critical condition which would have to be enquired into by an independent body at a proper time. At the present moment they not only rejoiced, but offered their heart-felt thanks for having enabled the Mahatma, with the assistance of the medical men about him, to tide over a very great crisis in his life.

What was going to happen when he was able to be discharged from the hospital? Was he going to be sent back to the Yeroda Jail, where his health had suffered so much where, he was sure, if he were sent back there would be an irretrievable breakdown in health. The Government of this country would be taking on its shoulders a very terrible responsibility if they would not release the Mahatma and send him back to more congenial surroundings. Gandhiji had a great soul, but a frail body. He was sure it would be several months before the Mahatma, with the greatest care and solicitude, could be restored to normal health and the speaker was certain if he were sent back to jail it would be impossible for him to recover his normal health and the country was very anxious to know what the Government would do when the Mahatma was able to be removed. Mr. Jayaker saw signs in the air portending the release of the Mahatma,—and the speaker also saw similar signs. —but the great bogey of prestige might come in the way and they might not be

(Continued on next page.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

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ALL-INDIA'S UNITED PRAYER

(Continued from previous page.)

able to have Gandhiji again amongst them as soon as they would like to do. He did not believe that the Government would take the risk of sending him back to prison under the same conditions and he was sure that an arrangement might be arrived at by which he could be kept in a better climate and surroundings. But voicing every shade of public opinion he would say that the public would not be satisfied with any such arrangements, except the full release of the Mahatma.

MRS. HODGKINSON

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson said:—I have pleasure in supporting this resolution. I will not disguise from you the fact that politically I do not agree with the Mahatma's views. On the other hand, in common with many of my countrymen, I much admire his character and consider his courage and fortitude remarkable. His illness and the suffering he has endured in consequence have strongly appealed to us all. His release following on the careful and sympathetic treatment he has received at the hands of the Government medical officers in whose charge he is, would, in my opinion do much to heal the temporary breach and bring about a better understanding between our peoples. It is on these grounds, and with this hope, in an endeavour to compass an end so necessary for the welfare of this great land, that I support this resolution. Let us in Bombay make a fresh start with the New Year. I trust to-day's meeting may help us in the endeavour to do so and that our representations, voicing as they do the ardent desire of so many of our citizens, may meet with complete success."

MRS. GOKHALAY

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said that at least owing to the illness of the Mahatma they were gathered there on the Chowpatty Sands united together on that occasion. It was they who were responsible for sending him to jail, for if they were but united who would have dared to send him to prison? It was because they were not that Government had sent him to jail. She only hoped that the unity which was manifested that night would be a permanent unity and would last for ever for the good of the country. If their unity was real, she would ask all the communities that were present there to unite in prayer for the early release of the Mahatma. She had no doubt at all that he would be back among them soon. But it was not the Government which was responsible for sending him to jail, but the people themselves.

MR MARMADUKE PICKTHALL

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall said he had heard from almost every speaker who had got up before them the one shout of Mahatma Gandhiki Jai! But in his case he wanted the audience to join with him in another shout—Allaho Akbar. He ventured to think that that cry should please Mahatma Gandhi more than "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai." Did they know what Allaho Akbar meant? It meant: "God is Greater." Some people seemed to think it was some wicked war cry, of the Mussalmans. "God is greater"; that was something which they all believed. God was greater than any power that they saw on earth; greater than anything they could imagine; greater than any creed that ever yet was formulated. A Mussalman brother wrote to him some time ago that it was not right for a Mussalman to write about a Hindu in the way that he was writing in "The Chronicle" about Mahatma Gandhi. He could answer with the war-cry of Islam: God is greater than any communal consideration. God was for all. They all believed in one God. There could not be one God for Muslims and another for Hindus. What were they all under the Mahatma's leadership trying to establish in India? They were trying to establish the Kingdom of God above the kingdom of sinful men. Should not a Muslim help in such a work, and call the leader in such work his leader? It was the duty of every Mussalman to help in the service of Allah, to help the right wherever found against the wrong wherever found, all over the world. God was not the God of the Mahomedan community alone. He was not the God of any community. He was the God of all mankind, of all the worlds and they under Mahatma Gandhi's leadership were trying to get His Kingship recognised by their opponents for the good of those opponents. Allaho Akbar! "God is greater"! If they were wrong surely God's punishment would overtake them in the end. The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small. They wished the release of the Mahatma in the interests of England as much as of India, in the interests of righteousness, and nothing else. He would like to see more followers of the Mahatma in India and fewer worshippers. A worshipper was of no use. He was immobilised in contemplation of the object of worship and did not help him in the least, but rather hung on him. Let them all turn to the source from which Mahatma drew his strength of inspiration and become his helpers in the service of Almighty God.

MOULANA N. A. KHOJANDI.

Moulana Nazir Ahmed Khojandi said the Mahatma had changed the policy of the British Government by his agitation, and they would find that out from the speech of Lord Reading delivered in Calcutta. When Mahatma Gandhi was unwell the whole country was also unwell, and it was, therefore, the duty of the whole country to pray for his speedy recovery. For it was on him that the good of the whole country depended. The whole country was waiting for the time when Mahatma would be back among them restored to his health to lead them from victory to victory.

MR. V. J. PATEL

Mr. V. J. Patel said they had not been able to do anything since the last 22 months, during the absence of Mahatma Gandhi in jail. They had done nothing to free him from jail. They had not done their share of work and the Mahatma was in prison. They must, therefore, pray to God that the Mahatma might be back among them fully recovered. It was a crime against humanity, which the Government had committed, in sending the Mahatma to jail. No other man was so much honoured and revered by crores of people as Mahatma Gandhi was. Yet such an *avatar* of God, who was worshipped by crores was kept in jail for 22 months.

MR. J. BAPTISTA

Mr. Joseph Baptista said he had much pleasure in appearing on the platform in the uniform of the soldiers of Mahatma Gandhi, for the Mahatma would have been displeased with him if he had appeared in any other uniform. He was convinced that almost all of them were unworthy of the purity of the Khaddar garment. He had come there to support with the utmost sincerity the resolution which was before them. The resolution said that they were anxious and sorrowful for the sufferings of the Mahatma. Sorrow was but natural on such an occasion, but they were glad that the recovery of the Mahatma was now certain. Nevertheless, there was cause for anxiety specially if Mahatma Gandhi was sent back to jail. Therefore, it was right for them on such an occasion to pray to God, who was greater than all armies, that he would not only ensure his, early recovery but also his release from the prison.

MR M K PATEL

Mr. Maneckji Patel in the course of his speech, said:—"It is refreshing to contemplate a man like Mahatma Gandhiji at the present juncture—a man who is just and firm in his resolve in what he has determined on, and whose firmness rests on the basis of integrity and justice, and whom neither cajolery can shake nor threats intimidate from the pursuit of Duty and the true service of the Motherland. Sprung from an oak and not a willow, naturally the Mahatma does not know how to bend his principles to the circumstances of the times, or to employ soft comely phrases like diplomats and "johakanwallas." The Mahatma is undoubtedly the most valuable asset of the country. Alone among the thirty-two crores of Indians, he is the one man whom all India honours and reveres as few mortal men were ever honoured or revered."

The speaker went on to pay a glowing tribute to Mahatma's character and concluded with the words: "No one denies the right of the Government to adopt the sternest measures to maintain law and order. But whatever measures the Government may enforce for the preservation of public peace should be free from the slightest taint of malice or the least desire on the part of the Government to establish a reign of terror in the country. Nationalists of all shades of opinion and even those who usually take the side of Government in a blind-folded manner on all important political questions, have unanimously come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the Government could release the Mahatmaji without any loss to its prestige. Let us, therefore, all unitedly pray to the Almighty for the early release of the Mahatmaji and his speedy restoration to perfect health.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried.

The meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S PRAYER.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Friday afternoon to celebrate the 22nd Gandhi Day, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay presiding. In connection with the Gandhi Day the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha jointly with the Stree Sabha, also held a small khadi exhibition at the same place, where different kinds of khadi and Swadeshi articles were offered for sale.

Mr. B.N. Motiwalla spoke on the "Social position of Indian women" and quoted from the writings of Gandhiji, particularly from "Young India" and "Navjivan" bearing on the question. The Mahatma had said that they must pray not so much for Swaraj as for the strength to win Swaraj. Mrs. Gandhi had always helped her husband in his work, as the latter had testified publicly. He wanted Satyagraha not only for winning their political goal, but also for their everyday affairs. They had to have non-violence and truth as their ideals for becoming true Satyagrahis, and by Satyagraha alone would they win in the end. For the Mahatma, Satyagraha was everything; it was the greatest thing in life for him. The speaker then went on reading extracts after extracts from Gandhiji's writings.

Mrs. Bhesania then moved: This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its deep anxiety and sorrow for the recent serious illness of Mahatma Gandhiji and earnestly prays for his speedy and complete recovery and further this meeting is emphatically of opinion that Mahatma Gandhiji should be forthwith released in the interest of general peace and goodwill in the country.

She said it was unnecessary to say much in support of the resolution as everyone in India was praying for the early recovery of the Mahatma. They all would agree that for their national work which was to be conducted with the utmost non-violence and in peace the presence of the Mahatma in their midst was absolutely essential.

Miss Kelavker seconding said their duty was to unite together and pray God for the early recovery of the Mahatma as well as his release.

Miss Natrarjan supported.

Miss Silochana Motiwalla said they must pray God that the Mahatma might not go to jail again and that he might recover soon.

Mrs. Gokhalay said if they only prayed to God sincerely and from the bottom of their hearts for the recovery of the Mahatma she was sure their prayer would be heard, and their request granted.

The meeting then formed itself into a procession and marched to Madhavbag to offer prayers there.

BY INDIAN CHRISTIANS

A prayer meeting of the Protestant Indian Christians for the early recovery of Mahatma Gandhi was held on Friday evening at the Hume Memorial Church, Byculla, Mr. D.N. Tilak presiding. At the outset, a hymn was sung which has been made famous by the "Titanic" disaster of some 12 or 13 years ago. It will be remembered that when that famous steamer "Titanic" in its maiden voyage struck iceburg and was sinking the band while sinking into the death-bed of waters struck the notes and played the following hymn:—

Nearer my God to Thee, Nearer to Thee,
Even though it be a Cross, that raiseth me,
Still all my song shall be, Nearer my God to Thee.
Nearer to Thee.

Mr. Tilak then dwelt at length on the life and career of Mahatma Gandhi and said though Mahatma Gandhi was not baptized by water, as other Christians, he was baptized by the Spirit of God. He was a true Christian and that was the verdict of the Christian world about him. A few years ago he said, the Bishop of Madras while speaking about Mahatma Gandhi had said: "I see in Mr. Gandhi a patient sufferer for the cause of Righteousness and Mercy, a true representative of the crucified Saviour than the men who have thrown him into prison and yet called themselves by the name of Christ." Likewise Rev. Holmes, an American Pastor too compared Mahatma Gandhi with Christ. The speaker then compared the life of Mahatma Gandhi with that of Jesus Christ and said Jesus Christ was too simple in His life, and so Mahatma Gandhi is. Jesus Christ forgave his enemies even though he was crucified; Mahatma Gandhi in his love for mankind forgave those who had brutally assaulted him. He (speaker) narrated his experience at Bardoli when that town was preparing for Civil Disobedience, and said when he saw Mahatma Gandhi at Bardoli and talked with him for more than two hours he referred to a certain man who had talked ill of Mahatmaji. Mahatmaji in reply smilingly said; "Perhaps he is mistaken, I do not think he will say so." It was Mahatma Gandhi who in eight months' time broke the barrier of caste prejudice. Whenever he went to Bardoli, he would first visit members of the "depressed class" and then go to the high class people. Like Jesus Christ he too had wrought some miracles. His first miracle was formation of Hindu-Moslem unity which was not brought about so strongly for centuries past. Then his second miracle was the abolition of caste system. The third miracle was the conversion of the Ali Brothers to Non-Violent Non-co-operation which was a very difficult task, and the fourth miracle was to make the whole nation Non-Violent in a short space of time. Compared wih Ireland India had not one thousandth part of violence which was a very great feat of miracle of this century. Like Jesus Christ he fasted and prayed and like the Prophet Elisha he revived the Indian nation into the life of political self-consciousness.

A series of prayers then followed, led by Rev. J. F. Edwards (American Congregational Marathi Mission). Rev. Edwards in his prayer thanked God for the successful operation on "their brother" Mahatma Gandhi, and also thanked God for guiding the doctors so successfully. He glorified God that Christian life was revealed in Mahatma Gandhi and prayed for His blessings upon Mahatma Gandhi and his family. He invoked God's special blessings upon the Government that they may be properly guided as to what they should do to him after he is healed.

Mr. T. Buel, in his prayer, supplicated God to restore Mahatma Gandhi to health and strength. He prayed for Mahatma's release so that he may bring about better understanding between all classes of people.

Mr. Mane too followed in prayer and invoked God's blessings upon Mahatma Gandhi.

Rev. R.B. Douglas (United Free Church of Scotland) glorified God for revealing Christian virtues in Mahatma Gandhi, and prayed for the restoration of his health and God's true Kingdom in India.

Rev. J. Malalu hen offered benediction, and the meeting terminated.

BY GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association held at 2 p.m. on Friday, prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhiji and it was resolved to close the market after 3 p.m.

PRAYERS AT GHATKOPAR.

Friday the 18th inst. being the All-India Prayer Day for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi's health, it was observed with great enthusiasm in Ghatkopar. A large procession, in which girls and boys from all the schools took part went through the streets, and terminated at the Congress office. A public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. Hirachand Desai. The following resolution was passed. "That this public meeting of the citizens of Ghatkopar prays to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi, who might be restored to the country to take up the work of the advancement of the Motherland."

INDIAN SHARE BROKERS THANK COL. MADLOCK

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has resolved thanking Col. Maddock and his staff for the tender and anxious care "they have all along been showing in Mahatmaji's treatment", and urging the Government to announce his immediate release.

AT MATUNGA.

A large procession led by the students of the Jain Boarding and the Vinay Kumar Mandir started from the Congress Committee's building at Matunga reciting Bhajans and singing songs. Prayers were offered on the sea at Mahim where a short lecture on the progress Mahatmaji is making in health was delivered. The procession was attended by a large number of residents of Mahim and both the Matunga S.

AT AMRITSAR

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 18.

Gandhi Day was celebrated here to-day, by a mass meeting at Jalianwala Bagh, attended by all communities. Solemn prayers were offered for Mahatmaji's health, the whole audience standing. In the afternoon the Hindu Sabha organised a free kitchen for poor people.

AT YEOTMAL

Mr. Hood, Secretary, District Association, Yeotmal wires:—The members of the Executive Committee of the Yeotmal District Association have adopted a resolution praying the Almighty for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi from his illness and urging Government for his immediate release.

AT RAJKOT.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 17.

A crowded meeting was held last night when prayers were offered to the almighty for the speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi.

AT GADAG

(From a Correspondent.)

GODAG, Jan. 18.

Prayers were offered in the temples and mosques for the release and speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi. A public meeting was held and Mahatmaji's condition explained. People were exhorted to follow Mahatmaji's teachings and win Swaraj.

AT AHMEDNAGAR

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 18.

People prayed standing for Mahatma Gandhi's recovery and release.

AT CAWNPORE

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Jan. 18.

At a mass meeting of Hindus and Mahommedans held this evening under the presidency of Dr. Murarilal, resolutions were passed praying for the speedy recovery of Mr. Gandhi and urging people to carry on the constructive programme of the Congress with such vigour as to bring about the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi.

AT MIRZAPUR

Mr. Muhammed Yusuf Imam, M.L.A., Chairman, Municipal Board, Mirzapur, wires:—In a public meeting held this evening at the town hall the citizens of Mirzapur prayed for the speedy recovery of Mahatmaji, all present solemnly standing.

AT POONA

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

A public meeting was held in the Reay Market, Mr. C.V. Vaidya presiding. Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Barrister Chaswalla and Imam Saheb of Ahmedabad addressed the meeting. Prayers were offered for the speedy recovery of Mahatmaji. Sjt. Devadas Gandhi attended the meeting.

Sjts. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahadeo Desai have arrived here to see Bapu. Lala Lajpatrai is expected to come here tomorrow.

MAHATMA'S CONDITION

(Continued from preious page.)

normal early morning. In spite of fever he got good sleep and was looking cheery in the morning. Mr. N. C. Kelkar arrived here from Satara and he and Mr. D. V. Gokhale saw Mahatma Gandhi at nine a.m.

Col. Maddock issued his bulletin at 10/15 a.m. as follows:—

"Mr. Gandhi, had an excellent night sleeping 8½ hours. His temperature is normal and pulse 76. The wound is discharging freely. General condition is satisfactory."

Mr. N. C. Kelkar was present at the time of dressing.

A CABLE FROM AMERICA.

LADY JOURNALIST'S VISIT TO MAHATMAJI.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 18.

Mahatmaji took barley water as nourishment last night. Col. Maddock paid a special visit at 11 p.m. to look after Mahatmaji and to know further reading of temperature. The temperature gradually came to normal early this morning. This morning the wound was irrigated with iodine lotion and a new shorter tube has been substituted for drainage. Dr. Phatak informs me that Mahatmaji looks quite fresh.

An American actress in the position of a correspondent of a newspaper is here. She landed in India last week to study the Indian situation. Her Editor cabled to her to inquire about Mahatmaji's health. She was introduced to Mahatmaji by Dr. V. D. Phatak with Colonel Maddock's permission. Bapu was glad to meet her and exchanged a few formal words. She was then introduced to Mrs. Gandhi, Ben Anusuya and Mrs. Jivraj Metha. Kastoorba told her to represent aright and throw proper light in the American press about Indian womanhood.

A STRONG RUMOUR.

ANNOUNCEMENT ON SUNDAY NIGHT?

Rumours are thick in the city—and there is also a general conviction in responsible circles that the Government of Bombay with the approval of the Government of India have decided to release Mahatma Gandhi on the ground of his ill-health and that an authoritative announcement to that effect may be made by to-morrow (Sunday) mid-night.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

(Continued from previous page.)

President and Dr. Moonje protested against the epithets used by Mr. Nelson.

The Council rose for lunch.

The Council reassembled after lunch and resumed discussion on the No Confidence motion. The President said that Mr. Nelson had used some words which had offended the members of the House, but he hoped they would forget them and carry on the business, keeping to the best traditions of the House.

Mr. Thakur Chaidilal (Swarajist) supported the resolution.

Mr. M. K. Siddique, a Mahommedan Member strongly supported the resolution.

Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi defended the Government position. The issue involved in the resolution was serious and far reaching. An appeal had been made by the mover to constitutional practice. The party which brought such a motion was bound to take office. The appeal to constitutional practice comes with ill grace from a party, which ignored the very first principles of constitution. No effort was needed to show that the Ministers did not represent the majority pary. But they accepted office because as the Governor said the King Emperor's Government must be carried on. If their object was to show that diarchy was unworkable that object had been gained already by the resolutions of the Congress and other expressions of public opinion. They had heard it loudly proclaimed during the last three years. Non-cooperation had been loudly proclaimed. Had Swaraj come any nearer? (Cries of "Yes" and "hear, hear" from the Swarajists). Was it prudent when the Labour Party was coming into power to disregard the advice of Col. Wedgwood? He asked everyone to realise his responsibility fully and cast his vote.

Dr. Moonje referring to the remarks of Europeans said that abuses do not make for argument. The turn the debate had taken was disappointing. In the Royal Proclamation it is said that it is the royal wish that Ministers must enjoy the confidence of the House. He also quoted from the report of Joint Parliamentary Committee to the same effect. He asked whether the Ministers here enjoyed the confidence of the House. The Government has not only acted against the spirit of the Act but legally and unconstitutionally. He was glad the Hon. Sir M. V. Joshi had admitted that the Governor acted on emergency. But there was no emergency vacancy or temporary vacancy but a permanent vacancy, for which these provisions could not apply. He repudiated the statement of Mr. Mitchell, who said the Swarajists are politically insincere. The Swaraj Party deliberately intended to bring about such a situation and they congratulated themselves on it. He traversed and replied to many arguments of the Government speakers and asked the House to pass the motion.

Mr. Jones opposed the motion and pointed out that the Swaraj Party is in a majority in this province, because of the backwardness of the province.

Mr. P. C. Bose, Jubbalpore, supported the resolution. Mr. R. H. Deshmukh, Amraoti, said that Government was responsible for the present situation by sending the Swaraj Party in such large numbers to the Council. The electorate have clearly shown that the present constitution was unworkable. He accepted the challenge of H. E. the Governor and the Hon. Standen and asked them to take over the administration of "Transferred Departments." That would demonstrate the wretchedness of the present Constitution. A motion for closure was moved an carried.

MOTION CARRIED?

At the time of going to press we were without any definite statement regarding the result of the No-Confidence motion, and the strength of the voting. That the motion seems to have been carried is apparent from the following message from Nagpur:—

C. P. LIBERALS' EMERGENCY MEETING

TO CONSIDER VERY SERIOUS ISSUES

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, January 18.

The Hony. Secretaries of the Central Provinces and Berar Liberal Association have convened an emergency meeting of the Association on Sunday to consider what the Liberal Minister, Mr. S. M. Chitnavis should do now that the No Confidence motion of the Swaraj Party has been carried in the Council. The notice says that very serious issues hang on the decision. There is an acute difference of opinion as to the course to be pursued and there is likely to be a serious split if differences are not composed after authoratative and formal consultation and after hearing both sides.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary, Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain K. E. Previte, Aide-de-Camp arrived from Delhi yesterday morning.

Lord Goschen, Governor designate of Madras with Lady Gosohen is expected to arrive in Madras on Monday April 14th.

A Rangoon message of 17th January says:—His Excellency the Governor and staff leave Mandalay on Friday 25th and proceed to Prome reaching there on 28th. His Excellency arrives Rangoon on 29th.

A Delhi message of 17th January says:—Their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson left for Bombay last night.

A Delhi message says changes in the existing rules relating to the premature retirement on proportionate pension have been notified.—A. P.

INDIA'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

HOW IT CAN BE FOSTERED.

(BY S. R. BOMANJI.)

II*

We have been told on evidence before the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee that the British shipping industry has been built up by private enterprise only, and it never received any artificial aids by way of subsidies bounties, or protection. This is not strictly correct. During the Elizabethan period, British shipping was earning a direct subsidy of nearly five shillings per ton for every vessel built, whilst under the Navigation Laws of the seventeenth century, the trade between england and the Colonies and coasting trade of England was strictly confined to British shipping owned and manned by the British. Let me here quote Lindsay, the great writer on shipping, who states:—

"It is undeniable that from the date of these Laws the merchant navy of England steadily increased and that soon afterwards the power over the seas previously claimed by the Dutch was permanently transferred to the English."

The Encyclopaedia Brittanica says:—

"As a result of the Navigation Act and its successful maintenance a great increase had taken place in English tonnage which in 1688 was said to be nearly double that of 1666."

In 1801 the Court of Directors opposed the employment of Indian ships in the trade between Englan dnd India.

Subsidies not a Burden to Tax-payer.

The friends of India often tell us that any subsidies that the Indian Government would pay for fostering an Indian Mercantile Marine will come out of the pocket of the general tax-payer, and, therefore, it would be a burden on the people. Let me remind them what Meeker has said in his history of Subsidies:—

"The effect upon the Dutch who were at that time the carriers of the sea was immediate and disastrous. There is no means of learning how much it cost Great Britain to take possession of her foreign and colonial trade in this manner. Directly or indirectly the costs were enormous, but the results were tremendous, and no one can maintain that the end did not justify the means."

Even during recent times British Steamship companies earn large invisible subsidies by the carriage of Government and Military stores. The case of the 2½ per cent loan of nearly 3 millions sterling, a few years ago, to the Cunard Line as an artificial encouragement against the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd in the Atlantic passenger and cargo trades is too recent to be lost sight of by the protagonists of the British shipping interests. There are many ways in which England has helped directly and indirectly in building up her Mercantile Marine. It was not only in the early stages of its development that the British Mercantile Marine was built up by subsidies and navigation laws, but even after the navigation laws were abolished about 1854, England has thought fit to help her Mercantile Marine in various ways by payment from large sums appropriated for naval reserves which make the sea life more attractive and the steady supply of capable seamen more assured. Trade subventions have been granted to British shipping the primary purpose of which has been commercial encouragement and the carriage of mails only incidental. Colonial Subventions have been granted with the express purpose of encouraging new trade routes, such as the service between Barbadoes and British Guiana and the service between Jamaica and the British Isles for the promotion of the Banana fruit trade. Even in our Indian Import Duties Act an indirect protection was provided for British shipping in the discrimination in the rate of Import Duties levied on piecegoods shipped in foreign vessels and those shipped in British vessels from 1815 onwards. This knocks the bottom out of the claim put forward by the withnesses before the Committee that the English Mercantile Marine was built up as a result of private enterprise and without any aid or protection from their Government.

An Example from Germany.

It will be useful to study the hisrty of how every civilised country in our times has fostered and developed its shipping industry. The Mercantile Marine of Japan and Germany which played and are still playing such an important part in the world's shipping trade have been encouraged and developed to their great prosperity by carefully devised schemes of subsidy and subvention. Powerful as the British Mercantile Marine has been, it never ceased complaining before the war about the system of through inland Bills, of Lading to all the foreign ports of the world being issued by German shipping companies. A German exporter in inland places like Leipzig, Dusseldorf, Darmstart, or Chemnitz could get a through Bill of lading from any of his own manufacturing towns abovenamed to Valpariso in South America or to Sydney or to China and Japan ports at an inclusive railway and seamer freight which could undercut rates of freight charged by British bottoms in the above competitive routes. The German railways being state owned, the Government allowed their national shipping companies the first claim on the total freight. The portion of freight that was to go to the German shipping companies was so adjusted as to always leave a bigger share of freight to the shipping companies than the current rates charged by their British and foreign competitors. With these facts before us, it is impossible to attach any weight to

(Continued on page 11.)

*Previous article appeared in our issue of yesterday.

BABY SHOW AT MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

The Baby Show in connection with the national Baby week and health exhibition was held to-day at the South Indian Association grounds when nearly one thousand babies belonging to all sections of community were exhibited. Babies looked smart and healthy and about twenty of them were awarded prizes while four special prizes were also given.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

MR. PATEL RESIGNS LEADERSHIP.

Mr. V. J. Patel, leader of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, has addressed the following letter to the members of that Party:—

Comrades,—This is to inform you of my decision to resign the leadership of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party from the 21st instant and to request you to meet at the Party's office on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., and choose your leader to take my place.

My work as President of two Branches of the Swaraj Party (Gujerat and Bombay) and as a member of the Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party has, of late, I regret to say, hardly left me free to devote that time and attention to the affairs of the Nationalist Party which a leader is expected and ought to devote. You are also aware that I have been elected to the Legislative Assembly and shall shortly proceed to Delhi to attend its meetings which will last for over two months commencing from the 30th instant. Under the circumstances, it is not possible for me to lead the Party as I have hitherto done and the best interests of the Party demand that I should make room for one who is on the spot and could devote more time and attention.

The idea of organising a Party in the Corporation occurred to me in 1922, and in the month of April of that year, I founded the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party with a membership of only ten. As a result of the General Election which took place in January, 1923, and at which the Party organised a vigorous electioneering campaign, the like of which Bombay had not seen ever before and in which I presided over 245 meetings, all convened under the auspices of the Party mainly with a view to educate the electorate, the Party increased in strength which to-day is 40 in number in a house of 166. Although the Party is numerically in a minority there can be no doubt that it is a force to reckon with and on several occasions resolutions of a very far-reaching character have been carried with its vote. I will here mention only two out of a long list of such resolutions. The proposal to increase tram fare involving annually several lakhs of rupees has been knocked on the head. In the matter of the boycott of the British Empire goods the Bombay Corporation gave a most timely lead to the country immediately after and as a protest against the Kenya decision. I have every hope that at the next General Election the Party will be returned in a substantial majority and take charge of the entire administration of the city. In the meantime the Party will, I trust, under the advice and the guidance of the new leader whom you will choose on the 20th instant endeavour to further the interests of the great city in an organised and disciplined manner as laid down in its constitution and its election manifesto.

Let me in closing this letter place on record my sincere thanks to every member of the Party for his ready co-operation and goodwill and, above all, his loyalty not only to the Party but also to me as the leader of the Party in carrying on its affairs and let me also express a hope that all members of the Party will extend the same co-operation, goodwill and loyalty to my successor always remembering that organisation, discipline and loyalty to the Party and its leader are essential conditions to the success of a party.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI IN CEYLON.

CLOSE OF SUCCESSFUL TOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, January 16.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bi Aman Saheba, Dr. Mohamed and Mr. Ashfaque Ali went by motors and visited Chilaw and Puttalam. Three hours were spent at Chilaw where a meeting was addressed while raining and the people listened the speeches quietly, a purse was also given. The party reached Puttalam 82 miles from Colombo at four in the afternoon. The town people gave a rousing reception. The whole town came out to accord them hearty reception calling 'Takbir' in Arab style. After half an hour's rest a meeting was addressed by the Maulana, Bi Aman and Dr. Mohomed. The party left at 8 p.m. for Colombo and was detained at every roadside village Negombo was reached at 11-30 midnight when thousand were awaiting their arrival. Bi Aman and Maulana Shaukat Ali made speeches. The Southern India Hindus and Muslim members gave purses. The tour was a great success. Purses were given everywhere. Bi Aman is visited by ladies from sunrise till midnight. Social functions and collections are going on well. Maulana Shaukat Ali has successfuliy acquitted himself as a member of the Khaddar Board, because now more people are seen wearing 'Khadi' than we found on our arrival and there is a growing demand for 'Khadi' as well as Indian made mill cloth. The party leaves Ceylon on Friday night after addressing the Ceylonese for the last time on Gandhi Day.

RANADE ANNIVERSARY IN POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Jan. 17.

Speaking last evening on the occasion of the Ranade Anniversary celebration organised by the Deccan Sabha, Dr. R. P. Paranjpe said that Ranade's principles were lasting not for a year or two but for all time. He believed that they were never more alive than at the present time, though under different names and in different hands.

Mr. Sastri was to have been the principal speaker but on account of a sudden attack of malarial fever could not participate in the celebration.

MAHARASHTRIANS AT BANGALORE.

SCIENCE CONGRESS DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

(From a Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, January 15.

The Maharashtra Union was at home at 5 p.m. last evening to the Maharashtra delegates of the Science Congress which is holding its sitting from this day. The "At Home" was largely attended and included Professors Inamdar, Ajareker, Kulkarni and Chakradev of Calcutta, Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao of Bombay, Professor Kolhatkar and Limaye of Furgesson College, Poona, Professor Damale of Calcutta, Professors Joshi, Navale, Sharangadhar, Bholath, Professor Agarker and Mrs. Agarker of Bombay, Dr. Bajrat of the M.S.M. Railway and many leading gentlemen of the city. Addressing guests Mr. J. Bhima Rao on behalf of the Union said that the members of the Maharashtra Union had, during the past four years celebrated many functions but that day's function on the Makar Sankramana day was unique. He pointed out that according to the Great Mahatma saint Tukaram, these holidays are the best when saints and great men meet and take part in the functions. Similarly the present day chemists and scientists are the saints of the present century. Saints sit in their caves and engage themselves in tapas. Similarly scientists sit in their laboratories and do research work. Saints never addressed people on politics or advised politicians on matters pertaining to politics and economics and such allied matters. Similarly, he was of opinion, the present day scientists and chemists needs not join in making political speeches but quietly assist Mahatma Gandhi in the successful working of his constructive programme by new researches. Every Indian, including the scientists, knew that there would be no salvation to India, no real Swaraj till India was economically independent. He concluded by requesting the delegate members to work patriotically in their laboratories to develop Indian industries by making researches after researches till India attained her goal. He finally thanked them for having attended the function leaving aside their multifarious engagements and meeting their Maharashtra brothers here so affectionately.

Mr. Dattopant then explained the aims and objects of the Union. Professor Agarker of Bombay replied in suitable terms and wished long life and prosperity to the Union. The function was brought to a close after distributing 'pan supari' and a vote of thanks to the Union Secretary. Dattopant Bapurao and Gole, for arranging the function.

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY CO.'S ACTION DISMISSED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Mr. Justice Astbury in the Chancery division to-day dismissed with costs action of the East Indian Railway Company against the Secretary of State for India raising a question of whether income tax was payable on certain instalments at a price payable by the latter for the railways constructed by the company. The plaintiffs complained the Secretary of State besides deducting income tax upon so much of the instalments as was payable for the interest wrongfully deducted also income tax upon such part as was payable on account of the commuted capital of a sum of £6,550,000. The plaintiffs claimed £32,449 in this connection and a declaration that so much of the instalments as represented capital was not liable for income tax.

The Attorney general contended there had been no repayment of capital.

Mr. Justice Astbury giving judgment remarked in 1905 a litigation occurred between the plaintiffs and the Secretary of State for the payment of four per cent. and share profits in lieu of one-fifth annuity were before the court and it never occurred to the plantiffs to raise the question now raised although these monies had been paid for 25 years and tax deducted in respect of the interest and share profits.—Reuter.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

DURING WEEK ENDING 12TH JANUARY.

The total mortality 834 was 101 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 34.98. The mortality for the 2nd week of 1923 was 685 and death rate 29.19, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 996 and death rate 46.61.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 319 as against 1 and 274 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 191 were among infants under one year of age; 19 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small pox caused 16 attacks and 6 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 496 and compares favourably with that for the 2nd week of 1923 when the figure was 442 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz: 121.

Week ending.	Births	Small-pox A.	Small-pox D.	Plague A.	Plague D.	Total Deaths	Death Rate
12-1-1924	496	16	6	1	1	834	34.98
5-1-1924	446	10	5	2	2	733	30.74
Less or more		+50	+6	+1	—1	—1	+101
Plague deaths to date							2
Plague deaths same date 1923							2

THIRD CLASS TRAVELLING.

RAILWAYS' UTTER CALLOUSNESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mahatma Gandhi had given us an account of his extremely sad experience of travelling third class some years ago. It was then contended that as the War was on, new bogies could not be had! And hence the Railways were helpless in the matter! When Sir Charles Armstrong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Ry. came to India some three years ago, the ever energetic Secretary of the Indian Passengers' Association, Mr. Nensey, arranged for a deputation to see him. Among other things, the question of overcrowding in trains was discussed; and Sir Charles trotted out the old excuse; short of funds, and short of bogies. The writer immediately retorted and drew his attention to the absence of upper berths in the third class compartments, and note the obstructions below the lower berths, which necessiated trunks or boxes being put in passage or on the seats themselves.

Sir Charles faithfully promised to remove these defects; and though three years have elapsed, the promise remains unredeemed! Here are a few facts, which will speak for themselves:—

(1) "Madras Mail":—Please see the third class compartments and to the accommodation:—There are no sleeping berths on the two sides! Instead, there are racks about twelve inches wide! In the centre, there are two racks, where three men can sleep with difficulty. The hole compartment carries over fifty, passangers, who are packed like sardines! Returning from Cocanada, we had one whole bogie from Wadi, where there was not a single upper berth. It was a local bogie tacked on to a Mail train! Just consider hardships of the passengers!

Madras Express:—Yesterday, the writer travelled to Poona and back by this train. And, sir, would you believe, there were hardly half a dozen upper berths in all the third class carriages put together! And here the poor passengers have to journey for thirty-eight hours!

G. I. P. Passenger Trains:—These are no better than what are described above!

Nizam State Railway:—We have the same complaint to make in respect of back Upper berths on this Railway.

M. S. M. Railway:—Its third class accommodation on Broad gauge and meter gauge is disgraceful. It caters for the first and second class passengers very well. But it neglects, and neglects woefully, the most elementary rights of a passenger—namely sitting accommodation.

Our Minimum Demands:—It behoves the well to do people—patriot, politician, poet, philantropist merchant and manufacturer to demand without delay the right of travelling as "human beings" for third class passengers in trains in India. At present they are herded in like cattle! It is a disgrace to Railway management, and is discreditable to all silent and well to do spectators. What is wanted immediately on the G. I. P., M. S. M. etc., is this:—(1) Upper berths of the same size as we have on the N. W. Railway, E. I. Railway, or B. B. & C. I. Railway, (2) And *no obstructions* below the lower berths If this is done, it will give *some relief* to poor, dumb, third class passengers, whose sufferings to-day are getting unbearable. Will you, sir, raise your voice in this matter?—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

VAISHNAVA SAMMELNAN.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, January 17.

Sri Vishnava Sammelan will be held at Allahabad from 6th to 8th February. Sri Vaishnavas of all grades are requested to send names of the delegates, as soon as possible. Young Vairagees Grihastha volunteers are wanted who should immediately communicate with Pt. Jagannath Prasad Shukla, Secretary, Sri Vaishnava Sammellan, Daraganj, Allahabad.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

Simla, Jan. 18.

The western disturbance again caused nearly general rain in Kashmir with a few falls in East Punjab hill and is passing away. Sonamarg reports half an inch.

Forecast.—Decrease in Kashmir.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee in a resolution passed at a meeting congratulated the people of Borsad "on the successful termination of the Satyagraha Campaign under the able leadership of Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel and Darbar Saheb Gopaldas Desai and others against the imposition by the authorities of the Punitive Police Tax."

The Wunthanu Council of the Burmese Association at Mandalay has passed a resolution urging that in view of economic hardship felt by Burmans steps should be taken to restrict the number of Indian immigrants and occupations in which they should be employed.—(A. P.)

INDIA'S MERCANTILE MARINE

(Continued from page 10.)

the arguments tendered in evidence by vested interests before the Committee against the creation of an Indian Mercantile Marine.

Some Constructive Proposals.

I shall now proceed to places a few constructive suggestions before your readers as to how the Indian Mercantile Marine can be successfully developed. In the first place, a properly thought-out scheme should be put forth with a view to training our young men in the art of navigation and marine engineering by founding nautical academies and training ships to be provided for by Government. These trained navigators and engineers will have the prospect opened out to them of finding permanent careers for themselves in the Indian Mercantile Marine subsidised by the Indian Government. Every shipping company carrying mails, Government (civil and military) and railway stores, and entirely confining its trade between Europe and India should be compelled to carry Indian apprentices in Engineering and navigation.

The coasting trade of India should be reserved entirely to Indian shipping with rupee capital in which company no non-Indian shall be allowed to be a shareholder, as in the case of foreign-owned shipping lines. It will be open to such Indian companies to employ British or Foreign shipping experts to help them, if necessary, in the business, but the direction and control of such companies shall be entirely in the hands of Indians and Indians alone. I have no doubt that Indian capital which is very shy under present conditions will come forward to subscribe in Indian companies properly managed and subsidised and I am equally sure that Indian parents in respectable middle-class positions will willingly send their sons to be trained up for a seafaring career if adequate facilities are offered them for proper training and future seacareers in their own Mercantile Marine and later on in their own Navy. A Shipping Board should be constituted by the Government of India with a majority of Indian members to be elected by various Indian trade interests and the entire control of the coasting trade should be in the hands of such a board. Any individual Indian or Indian company who owns a line of steamers or runs a chartered line of steamers, British or foreign, shall have the preferential right on the coasts of India, Burma and Ceylon without a license from the Shipping Board, but every vessel belonging to a non-Indian company shall have to apply for a license for the Coasting trade; when as the number of Indian owned ships increases the foreign lines by a natural process of elimination will gradually disappear from the coasting trade. I should further propose to reserve all the Indian cooly emigration trade and the pilgrim trade to strictly Indianowned bottoms and I am sure our Mahomedan brothren who have been very enterprising in shipping business will come forward in large numbers to subscribe to Indian owned shipping in order to meet the requirements of the pilgrim trade. In the present times of financial stringency, I would suggest raising of funds by a tax of 1 per cent on the gross freight earned by foreign vessels or by utilising the profits made by India in running enemy ships since the war. I further suggest the declaration of the Deferred Rebate System as illegal, and giving a regular system of subsidies to Indian owned ships of a nine-knot sea speed and an increased rate of subsidy for Indian-built ships.

Reserving of Coasting Trade.

It would not be fair on my part to disguise from the public, as a man has been associated with and has been conversant with shipping in its various branches for many years, that the efficient owning and running of ships is a very technical and complicated business and is not to be learnt easily. The failure of Indian owned shipping companies hitherto even of those with a substantial capital has been in the first instance largely due to the cut throat competition of the vested inerests and no doubt partly to their want of knowledge of the shipping business. Naturally the interest of tax-payers who will have to bear the burden of subsidising Indian companies will have to be closely watched so that no amateur though influential shipping companies are encouraged and subsidised at the cost of the country. I am aware that there are a few business gentlemen well versed in shipping matters quite competent to run a powerful Indian owned Shipping company against any foreign competition. I want my countrymen who take interest in this matter to make sure that the management of our shipping companies is guided by men who have made a special study of this branch and who are in touch with foreign shipping activities, for unless that is done confidence will not be inspired that any subsidy granted by the Indian tax-payer would be utilised to the best advancement of national shipping in all its branches. The panicky haste in which humiliating terms were recently accepted by a well-known Indian shipping company as the price for its admittance into the coastal conference by its foreign rivals was certainly not in the best interests of Indian shipping as a whole. Even as to the Company's own interests, I have my grave doubts whether with regard to its own stability and welfare the move was in the right direction. Those Indian shipping companies that expect the tax-payer to support them must not from the beginning strike at the very root of their future development by handing over their agencies along the coast to rivals and limiting the amount of their tonnage and sailings at the dictation of vested foreign interests.

In conclusion it is clear that shipping is the key Industry. It is recognised by all civilized countries as such and the legislatures of all countries have taken the requisite measures to protect and promote their Mercantile Marines and to reserve their coasting trade to their own nationals. The new Legislature must rise to the height of the occasion and ensure the firm establishment of Indian Shipping in the coastal and international trade.

(Concluded.)

DISPOSAL CIVIL OF SUITS.

CONSTITUTION OF INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

A resolution announcing the constitution of a Committee to enquire into the delays in the disposal of civil suits and appeals and in the civil execution proceedings in India is expected to issue shortly. It is understood the Committee will consist of Justice G. G. Rankin of the Calcutta High Court (Chairman), Justice J. L. Stuart of the Allahabad High Court, Dr. F. X. De Souza, District and Sessions Judge, Bombay Presidency, and Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Desika Achariyar, vakil, Trichinopoly (members), Mr. C. V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Sub-Judge in the Madras Presidency, will be the Secretary. It is expected the Committee will assemble in Calcutta on 4th February.

Mr. A. J. Chotznar, I.C.S., will act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court, vice Justice Rankin appointed Chairman of the Judicial Delays Committee.

TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

NOMINOTIONS FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

The name of Mr. N. M. Joshi of Bombay has been suggested for the presidentship of the next session of the Trade Union Congress to be held in Calcutta, by the following Unions:—The Jamshedpur Labour Association (2). The Eastern Bengal Railway Indian Employees' Association (3). The Bengal Trades Union Federation (4) The Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union, Nagpur (5). The Mechanical Engineers' Association, Nagpur (6) The Bombay Presidency Postmen's Union (7) The Bombay Port Trust Workmen's Union, (8). Great Indian Peninsula Railway Workmen's Union (9) The Bombay Baroda and Central Indian Railway Employees' Union, (10) Bombay Telegraph Workers' Union, (11). The G. I. P. Railway Staff Union.

The Labour Unions in different parts of the country are asked to send in their recommendations before the end of this month to the Reception Committee, Calcutta.

It is undrstood that the Reception Committee have nominated Messrs. N. M. Joshi of Bombay, M. Singaravelu of Madras, Doyal Bhawani of Fiji, Dr. Mani Lall of Gaya and Miss Annusuya Ben of Ahmedabad. The exact date of the session will be made known shortly.

IMPERIAL BANK FRAUD CASE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 17.

Mr. Nugent Grant continued to-day his opening of the prosecution in the Imperial Bank fraud case and referred to the part played by the accused severally and completely in the fraud. Counsel said he had to go through a long period of transactions of the Bank to find out the genesis of frauds and to prove a systematic and deliberate design of the accused. Counsel next proceeded to examine Ramachandraaiah, ledger-keeper, who was taken as approver.

MORE EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Before the Lee Commission to-day the Indian Officers' Association stated that they considered the system of Government established by the Government of India Act called for complete readjustment of services in the country and said that no case had been made for the retention of Europeans, Indians having proved themselves fit for all offices. The members of the Association had complete confidence in the legislatures and had no hesitation in placing themselves under the control of the Central or Provincial Governments, but if the Europeans remained under the Secretary of State, Indians should also remain. The Association considered the present rates of pay too low and advocated the increase of twenty per cent. for both Indians and Europeans and overseas allowance should be merged into the salary.

The European Association contended that India's practical experience of the operation of Reforms was only now commencing. The advent of the extremist element into the Assembly and Councils would seem to afford reason for retaining a strong European element in the services. The Association considered the country had enjoyed little political tranquility since the Reforms and expressed opinion that no alteration in racial proportions in the services, unless called for by a wrecking action of the extremist non-co-operators, should be made, until the experimental period had been completed. They said the development towards Home Rule should be on provincial basis only.

Evidence in camera was given by the Calcutta Trades Association.

It is understood that Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor of the "Indian Review", has been recommended for nomination to the Council of State to represent Madras.—(A. P.)

A Madras message of the 17th instant says:—Mr. A. R. P. Loftus, member of the Board of Inland Revenue, Government of India, arrived here to-day who will stay in Madras till the 23rd instant.—(A. P.)

The B. and O. Legislative Council met on Wednesday for about an hour to elect the Deputy President and members on Public Accounts Committee, Mr. Chowdhuri Mahapatra, a member from Orissa was elected Deputy President. The Council adjourned till 12th February next.—(A. P.)

ANGLO-AFGHAN RELATIONS.

WAY FOR SETTLEMENT CLEARED.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Ronald McNeill said that the political situation in Afghanistan and the North Western Frontier was that the surrender of one of the murder gangs cleared the way for settlement of one important question. It was hoped that a satisfactory settlement of other outstanding Questions would shortly be attained. The British military situation in frontier would in no way be affected by the Anglo-Afghan relations. The Government had notified the Afghan a few months ago of its decision as provided for in the Anglo-Afghan Treaty to withhold permission for transit of certain arms until the Afghan had dispelled the belief that it was pursuing an unfriendly and provocative policy towards Britain. Further representations had been made with a view particularly to expediting action against murderers but the reported delivery of an ultimatum was entirely false.—Reuter.

ZAGHLOULISTS' TRIUMPH.

SWEEPING VICTORY AT POLLS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Chiro.—The Zaghloulists have captured 27 out of 37 seats in which revoting took place to-day making 177 Zaghloulists victories out of 207. Hitherto only 7 results are outstanding.—Reuter.

FRENCH FINANCES.

M. POINCARE'S SATISFACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—M. Poincare in a speech in connection with the introduction of the Government's financial proposals designed to remedy the position of France declared that despite the appearance France's situation was increasingly flourishing. He stated the note circulation and the war budget had been substantially reduced compared with 1920 figures. The Chamber by 360 votes to 215 subsequently postponed interpellations on the Pensions Act as an outcome of the Government stating they regard the discussion in the light of question of confidence.—Reuter.

RESTORATION OF THE FRANC.

CABINET DECIDES TO INTRODUCE BILL.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris—The Bank of France has raised the discount rate half per cent. to six.

The Cabinet has decided in view of the restoration of the franc to introduce a bill authorising the suspension of importation of commodities not corresponding to national necessities.—Reuter.

WIRELESS STATION AT SAIGON.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Paris.—On the occasion of the opening of a wireless station at Saigon thereby enabling messages to be sent from Indo-China to France instead of *vice versa* only as hitherto by the Colonial Minister, M. Rirelling and Governor-General of Indo-China, the Minister said the station would largely contribute to the expansion of the French influence in the Far East. The Governor's reply from Hanoi to Paris only took twelve and a half minutes in transmission.—Reuter.

RAILWAY STRIKE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

"This is a finish," indicating strike preparations will go forward, said the Secretary of the Locomotve Engineers Society tonight on learning of the statement issued by Railway Managers in which they recapitulated the position. He said he had no alternative.

The Secretary suggests the managers have been influenced by the attitude of Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the rival National Union of Railwaymen.—Reuter.

IMPENDING LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Despite official announcement that Sunday midnight is fixed for the strike of the Locomotive Engineers the industrial circles are optimistic that the trouble may yet be averted. As a result of unofficial conversations proceeding it is believed the companies are reconsidering their attitude.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, 16th January.—Earl Winterton was sworn in as a Privy Councillor to-day.—Reuter.

The sterling on New York rallied to 4.26½. The French Francs were 91.05, Belgian 101. This was due to the contemplated French Government financial reforms.—Reuter.

Amount realised by the sale of Post Office cash certificates during December 1923 was rupees fifty lakhs. Corresponding realisations in December of the past three years were three and a half, three and three-fourths and five and three-fourths lakhs respectively.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 18.

S S Solhang, Palmer, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Homestead, Chapman, Calcutta.
S S Lima Maru Ectigawa, Kobe.
S S Varsova, Oliver, Bucreh.
S S Plassy Clark, London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Japan for Calcutta.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Tamba Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Clan Monroe for Antwerp.
Steamer Algic, for New York.
Steamer British Rose for Mahomerah.

S S Solhang:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Solhang, 1636 tons, Captain E Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Lima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Lima Maru, 4298 tons, Captain J Ectigawa, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain A B Oliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Bucreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Plassy:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Plassy, 4599 tons, Captain H W A Clark, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at 2 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, January 18.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 16/1 Graham and Co.
2 Plassy 4615, London, 19-1, M M & Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool, 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Dalgoma 3571 K'chi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Karapara 3772, Durban 25/1 M M & Co.
6 City of Batavia 3572, Dunkirk 20/1, K N. and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5183 Kobe, NF., N Y. Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 29-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 Otheflo, 3277 Hull, 20/1 J F & Co.
11 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi, 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 23/1 M M & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.
17 Capodimonte 4278 Genoa 19/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Aussa 3528 K'chi, 19/1 L Triesteno.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf 24/1, M M & Co.
5 Burma Maru 2829 Japan N F O S Kaisha.
6 Nurjehan 3329 NF., N.F., T M & Co.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe, N.F., T M & Co.
8 Jalaeera 2853 N F, N F, S S N Co.
16 Asera 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gogra 3151 K'chi 20/1 M M & Co..
B Bradburn 2934, Antwerp 21/1 Graham & Co.
D & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
California due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Boederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Arioto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tigre due about 16th January, Agent L T Co.
Ennata due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent D S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

January 18.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—1243 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros. 330 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S City of Batavia for Liverpool:—400 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 300 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Falkenfels for Antwerp:—110 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—1500 cwt myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co.; 535 cwt. crushed myrobollams, F F Campbell and Co., 990 bales Indian raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Falkenfels for Browen—880 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1090 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Aussa for Trieste—1000 cwt rape seed, Volkart Bros.; 165 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Aussa for Venice—55 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Bradburn for Antwerp:—220 bales raw cotton, Aryan Khimjee; 125 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer; 110 bales raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas.

S S Bradburn for Ghent:—18 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 165 bales raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas.

S S Massilia for Liverpool—250 bales Ind. cotton F P, F F Campbells; 1 bale raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 29 bales wool raw, David Sassoon; 15 bales wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 25 bales wool raw Latham Abercrombie; 45 bales wool raw, L Hassan; 45 bales wool raw, G Gumanmall; 26 bales wool raw, B Kalia, 16 bales wool raw, M Bulew; 119 bales wool raw B Shrivalabh; 62 bales wool raw, C Chaganmall.

S S Massilia for Marseilles—50 bales raw cotton F P, F F Campbells; 85 cwt cummin seed, C Jivanlal.

S S Massilia for Constantinople:—4 bundles cotton and woollen carpets M H S Lari.

S S Cape de Monte for Genoa:—99 bales silk waste, R Bossie and Co.

S S Brankeom Hall for Ghent—110 bales raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas, 110 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Brankeom Hall for Antwerp:—4000 cwt. ground nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co., 840 cwt. gum Arabic Narsi Mooljee.

S S Brankeom Hall for Liverpool—100 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co.

S S Triloske for Marseilles—2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt castor seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 cwt gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Clan Monroe for Antwerp:—110 bales raw cotton, Khimjee Vishram.

S S Clan Monroe for Hamburg:—385 bales raw cotton, The Bombay Co., 500 cwt ajwan seed, Volkart Bros.; 200 cwt mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Plassy for London—9 cwt myrobollams, F F Campbells.

S S Tamba Maru for Kobe:—300 bales raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey, 2000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Tamba Maru for Yokkaichi—2000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Burma Maru for Kobe:—45 cwt mix vonilea, Narsi Mooljee; 140 bales raw cotton Allis Bros; 300 cwt Colombo roots, E S Abdool Karim.

S S Burma Maru for Nagoya—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Nagaski—200 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaich:—200 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha,

S S Penang Maru for Kobe:—377 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton, Nanalal Manilal, 500 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co., 200 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 700 bales raw cotton, R D Tata and Co..

S S Yomei Maru for Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton, Rally Bros. 1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Yomei Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisaa.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—200 bles raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Yokkaichi—300 bales raw cottons, Y K Kaisha; 1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

January 16.

S S Tevere from Trieste. Agents Lloyd Triestina:—249 cases cotton goods, 200 cases iron wire, 100 dagchies acetic acid, 404 bales paper 12 cases paper, 140 cases Loop 60 cases aluminium plates, 10 cases paste boards, 8 cases imitation jewellery, 3500 bags sugar, 271 cases H Lanterns 30 cases beer, 14 bales cotton yarn, 908 bundles dealwood boards, 97 cases embroidery, 50 drums carbide of calcium 27 cases chains, 11 cases glass beads, 27 cases Ledwan ware, 18 cases Fez, 67 cases glass rings.

From Venice:—181 cases cotton tissues, 200 cases colours, 62 cases silk yarn, 30 cases woollen fez, 7 cases umbrellas, 8 cases buttons 312 cases glass beads.

From Mandei:—2354 bags almonds, 230 bags garlic, 20 casks tartaric acid.

From Calamatta:—2550 cases figs, 200 cases currents.

From Said—10 cases gum mastic.

From Constantinople—26 cases cigarettes.

From Port Said:—150 bales cotton.

From Aden:—300 packages gum Incense 65 bundles gum incense, 50 packages alkali, 20 joltas soap, 20 bundles Hides, 1 box specie.

S S Marienfels from Hamburg.—Agent W and A Graham and Co.—134 packages brass circles, 25 cases German silver circles, 100 barrels alum of potast 28 cases brass wire 100 cases toys, 750 cases spirits, 20 cases embroideries, 26 cases sanatogen; 127 bundles tubes, 376 bundles steel rounds 263 cases aniline colours, 20 casks aniline colours, 111 cases enamelled ware, 56 cases earthen ware, 389 bales paper, 340 drums bleaching powder, 25 cases pencils, 374 drums sodium sulphide, 600 casks lubricating oil, 25 barrels lubricating oil, 1123 cases Beer, 500 D/bags Epsom salt, 278 cases bolts and nuts, 107 cases screws, 220 bundles iron wire, 100 coils iron wire, 109 drums chloride of magnesium 200 cases slates 300 cases brandy, 18 cases playing cards, 45 cases copper wire, 50 barrels Borax, 100 barrels Nitrate of Barrian 100 kegs sulphate of copper, 142 cases Hinges, 28 cases padlocks.

From Bremen:—555 cases Beer, 335 empty bottles, 700 bundles iron bars, 200 pieces iron bars, 132 cases aniline colours, 88 barrels aniline colours, 86 bales paper, 675 bundles steel sheets, 535 bundles steel plates, 225 cases rivets 120 cases nails.

From Antwerp—30962 pieces steel bars, 2500 bundles steel bars, 2582 bundles steel rods, 2407 pieces joists, 1657 pieces angles, 600 bundles plates, 950 bundles sheets, 5086 bundles hoops 71 cases coloured paper, 500 rolls wire, 250 coils wire, 351 pieces tubes, 222 cases dyeing materials, 45 drums dyeing materials, 100 drums dyes dry, 70 cases dyes dry, 1865 cases vegetable fat, 1095 kegs dyes paste, 112 cases Pharmaceuticals 280 bales maize pearl starch, 10 cases cotton tissues, 11 bales asbestos packing 15 cases copper wire.

"FOUNDATION OF THE MOGHUL EMPIRE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad to read the opinion expressed by your reviewer on my book "Foundation of the Moghul Empire," in the issue of the 17th instant. I am thankful to him for showing me this courtesy of his own accord. I am more thanful to him that he has recommended my book to the students and considered it "well worth the attention of the public."

But I feel sorry to state that he has done me a slight injustice in one respect which a reviewer is expected to avoid. We are likely to differ in our conclusions or in the interpretation of facts; but it is rather painful if only a sentence is quoted, which in itself may mean anything, and an idea is given to the readers which the author never means to convey. Your correspondent quotes from page 16:—"The spirit of every form of Government is derived from inherent manners of the people. Hence the languor occasioned by the hot climate of India inclined the natives to indolence and ease and they considered the evils of despotism less severe than the labour of being free." He then criticises my remark and states that I seem "to do less than justice to the old immortal institutions of local self-Government which the Hindus had developed long before the advent of the Muslims in India." This is on the contrary admitted by me on the preceding page. If he had only quoted the next sentence: "Traquillity was the chief object of the people during the Mahomedan rule in India," I think this confusion would not have arisen. An evil tendency sometimes may not reveal itself on account of the existence of several other favourable circumstances, but it may become quite apparent in an opposite state of affairs. When the Mahomedan rule was established, the Hindus had to be anxious for "peace and happiness, social as well as religious." (page 16). Some people are under a wrong impression that the Hindus in ancient India had successfully suppressed the evils of despotism. Leaving aside Elphinstone's authority I quote the following paras from Prof. Jadunath Sarkar's book, "Studies in Moghul India:—"

"When our new 'national' school of writers on Hindu polity say that in ancient India there were republics, the king regarded himself as merely exercising a trust, a cabinet of ministers was held to be necessary, or *that the people enjoyed self-govment.*—they may be literally correct; but we feel that this is not the whole truth, that there are certain qualifications which have been withheld from us." (page 304.)

"But at the same time that the Hindu 'Sovereign' was impotent, the people were equally powerless and devoid of any apparatus for enforcing their will on the government. They could frustrate the royal mandate by passive disobedience, but *the will of the people could no more compel the king to adopt any desired line of policy than an unanimous resolution of the Indian National Congress can compel the Anglo-Indian government.*" (Page 307.)

This means that despotism did exist even in Ancient India in spite of the existence of Panchayats which possessed local autonomy in parochial matters only.

Again your reviewer has quoted one line from page 16 "The monarch was the proprietor of the soil and therefore there could be no fixity of demand." What I mean to say is quite clear in the next sentence which he has not taken the trouble to quote—"If Alaudin demanded 50 per cent, Mohamud Togluk foolishly increased it tenfold." If the two sentences are read together, any one can understand that a despot who believed himself to be proprietor of the soil could vary his demand in any way he liked and thus there could be no fixity of demand.

Once again I thank your reviewer and request you to publish this letter at your earliest convenience to remove the misunderstanding.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. LALLA.

St. Xavier's College.
Bombay, Jan. 17.

Mr. Lalla asks too much of a review. The usual notice of such a book as his in a daily newspaper would be spun out intolerably if every sentence on a given point has to be quoted; and comment would be unfair, or unintelligible if no quotation is given. In the two instances he mentioned the review is, if anything, confirmed by his own rejoinder. When the review says that he seems to do less than justice to the Hindu institutions of local self-government, it does not mean that Mr. Lalla did not admit their existence or utility. Only, Mr. Lalla does them scant justice in merely looking upon them as institutions of "parochal utility." They did not aim at anything more, but in so far as they affected the life of the people, they affected it profoundly. In the other case, Mr. Lalla's present suggestion that a "despot *who believed himself to be proprietor of the soil* could vary his demand in any way,"—even if one can read it into his original text, is untrue. A despot may and can vary the demand, whether or not there is the theory of *sovereign proprietorship* to support him. He needs no such superlegal refinements when his will alone is law.—Yours, etc.,

THE REVIEWER.

CALCUTTA DACOITY.

REPORT DENIED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

The police deny the report of property being held up at the point of revolver near Auckland Square. It is understood that the property, alleged to have been stolen, has been found in the house of the complainant.

NAVAL CAREER FOR INDIAN YOUTHS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE MARINE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

Mr. L. B. Clarke, Port Officer, Cochin, was the only witness examined by the mercantile Marine Committee to-day. The witness confined himself mostly to questions relating to the training of apprentices and he was not very hopeful as to an appreciable number of Indian youths coming forward to take to the naval procession. Should a good number of youths desire to follow this procession, he thought Government must take steps for their training. He thought that if an Indian Mercantile marine, manned entirely by Indans, was to be a success, apprentices must have experience of all conditions of weather and climate and should be given training in all parts of the world. He advocated good knowledge of the English language for cadets and regarded nautical academies as necessary which should be supplied entirely by private enterprise. He preferred square rigged vessels with auxiliary steam of motor power for the training ship as men trained in such vessels would make more trustworthy and reliable masters and officers than those trained entirely in steam vessels.

COASTAL DISASTER NEAR ALLEPPEY.

MOTOR LAUNCH CAPSIZES.

NUMEROUS CASUALTIES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 18.

A Cochin message says that news has just been received there from Alleppey that motor launch "Redeemer" capsized on Wednesday night between Trikkunapuza and Thottappaly by accident resulting in the loss of several lives. It is reported that there were over 150 passengers including women and chikiren, only a small number having been rescued. Details are awaited.

CALCUTTA MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

Mr. Roxburgh, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case against a young man named Gopinath Saha, as alleged of having murdered a European named Mr. E. Day and of having attempted to murder three others. The accused was undefended. Witnesses were examined who described the flight of the accused after alleged shooting and his subsequent arrest. A gunsmith deposed that the revolver and pistol recovered from the accused were in a good working order. The case is proceeding.

AKALIS CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

A report from Rawalpindi states that 200 Akalis forced an entrry into a Dharmashala in Gawalindi quarter of the Cantonment on the 13th despite the protest of the Sanatanists. Four Sanatanists were badly injured by the Akalis who suffered no casualties. The information of this reached the authorities and eventually the Akalis vacated the Dharmashala when the building was locked by the Sanatanist Granthi who retains the key.

The charge of rioting has been registered and investigation is proceeding.

"QUERY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly inform me through the medium of your paper or directly the best remedy for Epilepsy, and the source from which it may be had.—Yours, etc.,

G. ROO PHADNIS.

Mhow, C. I.
Jan. 15.

DELIVERY OF TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We invite your attention to the second para of the printed notice enclosed, D/15-10-1923 but handed over to us in January 1924, in which the Superintendent in charge, Central Telegraph Office, creates a very great difficulty in the smooth working of the delivery of the telegrams in order that his department may save time and trouble without lessening charges for messages. The proposed change in practice is most objectionable to all office people who may have only a peon in charge of the office after or before office hours who, it may happen, may not be seen at the time the telegraph peon brings the message. We propose that the present practice should not be interfered with and the Telegraph Department should not think of saving the time, of its department at the inconvenience of the public.—Yours, etc.,

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL.

A Lahore message of January 17th says: The Lahore Fort was handed over yesterday by the Military to the Civil authorities, when the Northamptonshire Regiment marched out to their new barracks on Warris Road. The Police will now have their quarters in the Fort, which had been occupied by the British troops for the last 75 years.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX",

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

SWITHIN	 1
TARVIE	 2
MIST	 3

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles.

FESTIVITY	 1
KINGS OWN	 2
FITZCLARENCE	 3

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

FRENCH FURZE	 1
GLASS ROCK	 2
ISLAND LORD	 3

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MOLLAH	 1
TALMA	 2
BELLE SYME	 3

THE MARYBOROUGH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

DANZIG	 1
MOONSHINER	 2
COLEBY	 3

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

TAMARAN	 1
SAGAB	 2
MALLA	 3

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MIGHTY	 1
ZAITOON	 2
BURHAN	 3

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

RARITY	 1
KAMAN BEG	 2
HISHAN	 3

CUP REPLAYS.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

The Cup replays:—Clapton Orient 1 Swansea 1. Charlton 1 Accrington 0, Halifax 1 Northampton 1.

Rugger:—Blackheath 19 London University 0.—Reuter.

Yesterday's Rugger resulted:—Portsmouth Services 18, Devonport Services 3. Naval College Greenwich 26 Middlesex Hospital 5

Cup replays:—Southampton 2, Chelsea 0. Brighton 1, Barnsley 0. Gillingham 0, Cardiff 2. Bolton 4. Hull 0. Reuter.

RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 17.

Another list of six admitted resolutions have been issued by the Legislative Department. Three of these are from Dr. Gour who along with Mr. M. K. Acharya will urge the immediate release of Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Neogy will ask for the appointment of a committee of official and non-official members of the Assembly to inquire into the circumstances relating to five-year contract for the supply of fifty lakhs of coniferous sleepers granted in the year 1922 by the North Western Railway to Messrs. Spedding and Company of Lahore and Mr. Bnavendrachandra Roy will urge that counterveiling duty be imposed on the bounty-fed South Agrican coal imported into India in order to protect the Indian coal trade from unfair competition.

Dr. Gour will also urge for an inquiry into the possibility of effecting economy in expenditure of the Central and Provincial Governments by the regrouping of provinces and elimination of small and expensive administrations by taking them on to provinces reformed on the basis of the linguistic affinity.

The Hon. Mr. Pheroze Sethna will interpellate Government in the Council of State as to the income derived by advertisements printed on inland telegraph forms. He declares that commercial community do not favour the publication of advertisements and particularly on the front page of the telegraph forms.

It is understood that Diwan Bahadur Rangachariar M.L.A. (Independent), has given notice of two resolutions which he intends to move in the forthcoming session of the Assembly. One is to take up early steps for securing for India full self-governing Dominion status and Provincial autonomy and appointment, if necessary, of a Royal Commission. The other resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee of the Central Legislature to examine the existing provisions of the Government of India and to suggest improvements for expanding reforms with the object of providing (a) for more extensive control of the Assembly over the financial proposals of the Government (b) for relaxing the control of the Secretary of State with reference to the Government of India and (c) for the transfer of more subjects to the Transferred departments in provinces.

Mr. G. Simm, financial adviser Railway Board, is proceeding on eight months' leave almost immediately. Mr. A. A. L. Parsons I. C. S. will officiate.

CURE YOUR EYE

Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucome Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 2-8 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to—

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.)

BOMBAY, 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SOME DIVIDENDS

WINS—TAJ Rs. 234, LADY RITA 193, APOLLO 96.

PLACES—Khayum 197, Apollo 68, Taj 62, Ctesiphon 60, Voltage 41, Lady Rita 39, and

others were given in the SELECTIONS of

RACING EXPERT.

Consult him on RACE-DAYS after 11 a. m. at CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor,) 321, HORNBY ROAD.

A FINE CARD WITH BEST SELECTIONS

Ready at 11 a.m.

PRICE RS. 5

Take it. Make Money and see the MARVELLOUS RESULTS.

TARAPOREVALA SONS.

190 Horuby Road.
Previous Selections Included
HIGHEST DIVIDENDS.

"Sunstar"

GAVE PUBLICLY

ALLENSMORE

I deeply regret that Dirrah just failed but Clients please call at ORIENT HOTEL on FRIDAY or SATURDAY, when I shall give them

2 BIG OUTSIDERS

Equal to Commander 187, Grey Renard 137.

TO-DAY'S CARD

Rs. 30

"VIOLA"

Sure Scientific Selections. Only one candidate in an event.

60%

Guaranteed result, otherwise money returned.

TRY ONCE and admire the art of racing science which indicates unknown.

"OUTSIDERS"

11 A. M.

C/O INDIAN BOOK DEPOT
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R9514

Scientific Race-Tips

Wednesday turned out a big Fluke day as predicted in "Chronicle"

Don't be penny wise and pound foolish.

WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE GOT BY CONSULTING US!

Last Wednesday's selection Contained:—
WINNERS:—Kamel (162-8) Taj (234) Vasil (20) Allensmore (51-8) Husky (20) Lady Rita (196-8).
PLACES:—Zaidan, Nicholas Karkadan, Somali, Ulster Lad.

Tips can be had at Rs 10 /- from:—

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY

Dahya Mahal Kalbadevi Road.

TO-DAY

I offer small punters

Rs. 10/-

A SPECIAL SELECTION CARD

WITH THREE CERTAIN WINS

FOR PUNTERS.

Rs. 50/-

A record breaker with A 10 to 1 CHANCE INCLUDED.

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Buildings, BOMBAY.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER.

SMUTS ON IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

HOW THE BOER KEEPS HIS PROMISES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBAN, 24th Dec. 1924.

General Smuts on arrival at Capetown was interviewed, by a Cape "Times" Representative, on the Imperial Conference and in the course of the interview General Smuts spoke of the very firm stand he took at the Conference for the principle of South Africa, which, though it can never be in the strict sense of the word a white South Africa is at least determined that its national problems shall not be further complicated. Incidentally he mentioned that South Africa was likely to have an interesting visitor in the person of the Maharaiah of Alwar, who was one of the Indian delegates at the Conference, and of whose moderation he expressed himself very cordially. The General it will be remembered, expressed at the Conference the hopes that the Maharajah would come to this country and see the position himself and this he intends to do. It is possible also that Prince Ranjitsingh, the famous cricketer who is now attached to the League of Nations may pay a fleeting visit to the South African shores.

Indians read the interview with not a little amusement. The idea of Maharajahs —who may be charming personalities but who have not themselves translated the democratic teachings of the age into action in their own territories—coming out to South Africa to study the Indian problem —is not promising to South African Indians. What Maharajahs have not done the principles for which they co not stand in their own territories they are not likely to champion, in a foreign country—though it be British. The Maharajahs may find pleasure in being the guests of the Union Government: but none will be fearless in the investigation and statement of the Indian case in South Africa unless he is directly responsible to the people. Do not South African Indians remember the manner of the entry of Lord Buddha into the Kingdom of his father—after his self imposed exile in search of Truth? Let the Maharaja enter South Africa in a like manner and then indeed they will learn the truth about the lot of their countrymen in South Africa.

INDIAN EMPLOYMENT.

The report of the Durban Branch of the National Council of Women at its annual meeting disclosed the interesting information that during the month of June last a Deputation appointed by it waited on the Mayor and Town Council of Durban and that the Council had agreed to try the experiment of employing white boys instead of Asiatics as Tramway parcel boys. The Durban Branch also during that month made an application to the Natal Law Society for statistics regarding numbers of Asiatic clerks employed in Solicitors' offices. The Law Society was unable to supply particulars. Regrettable as it is to admit it, the majority of the lawyers fatten on litigious Indians who give life to the lawyers. But the lawyers are not slow to treat them with scant courtesy the moment they are well established. Indians unfortunately do not always support their own—and even where a lawyers refuses to employ an Indian clerk or discharges his Indian clerk to make his office staff wholly white, the Indian litigant would still give such a lawyer, his support.

Dr. C. A. Francois, Deputy Mayor of Durban, in addressing his constituents in connection with his candidature for the Natal Provincial Council said that he condemned the conditions at the Addington Government Hospital and that with perfect seriousness he made the charge against the Provincial Council that Indans were afraid to go into hospital under the control of the Council because of the treatment they received or rather the lack even of the treatment that would not be denied to an animal. The question now is: will the Provincial Council disprove the Doctor's charge or right the wrong he complains of—Indians have never found this Hospital to attract them. There is also another hospital run by the Indian Immigration Department—really for Indians under indenture—and by the imposition of a tax of 1/6 on every Colonial—born employee—no matter of how many generations of South African birth he may be so long as he is a descendant of those who came to Natal under the Indian Immigration Laws claim hospital provision has been made for him—Willy-nilly he is expected to use the hospital. Tho' the laws demand of 1/6 per head is paid, the hospital never sees them.

Under the Rural Dealers' Licensing Ordinance now in operation, the new Licensing Board sat at Prinstown for the Durban County on the 19th December. Mr. Bernard Hodson, a magistrate, was the chairman of the Board.

Muriah Naidoo applied for a Retail Dealer's License on the farm Bellair. The Hillary District Association composed of Europeans objected. Naidoo stated the District was thickly populated by Indians and he intended to deal with Indians. He was an Hindoo. He could not keep books but his nephew, who could, would do so. The application was refused by the Board in the interests of the Community.

Mohamed Jadwat's application for a Retail Dealer's License on the farm Isipaigo was refused.

Subba Naidoo applied for a Retail Dealer's License on the farm Sea View. He was born in the province and his parent's at one time were under service of indenture. The store would be between Sea View and South Coast Junction. He would cater for Indians and Nations. The next store was half a mile away. The application was refused in the interests of the Community.

Rampussan Ramasan applied for a Retail Dealer's License at Manuring place. Objection was raised by the Mayville District Assoeciation composed of Europeans. Ramansan stated that he wanted to sell eatables. He had £100 to put into the business and £200 worth of property. He was born in the country of ex-indentured parents. The locality he would deal in was an Indian locality. There were no Europeans. The application was refused in the interests of the Community.

There is no appeal to the Licensing Appeal Board except if a license is refused on the ground that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to hold the license applied for or to carry on the proposed business. The reason "in the interests of the Community" given in the refusals is mere camouflage. "The community is a term like "public"—which in European or white usage means them and them alone. Indians are very much disturbed—helpless for the moment they are!

Messrs. J. W. Bird, I.S.O., F. C. Hollander, J.P., and Herbert Miller, I.S.O., have just been appointed as the Appeal Board in terms of the Rural Dealer's Licensing Ordinance. But it is difficult to conceive whether there will ever be an occasion for them to meet on the refusal of new licenses and transfers. It is just possible in the cases of refusals of renevals of existing licenses, the injured party may appeal to them.

The following report and correspondence give the storhy of how promises are observed by the British and the Boer in South Africa.

The Finance Committee's recommendation that the Administrator should be advised that the Council was not in a position to set aside an area for Indian occupation in the Borough came into prominence at the meeting of the Durban Town Council on 21st December, 1923. Although the subject was not on the agenda, Councillor Francois sought permission to refer to it, remarking that the decision would reflect on the Council.

Some two years ago, said the Deputy-Mayor, the Town Council approached the Provincial Council and Administrator for permission to delimit within the borough areas for European occupation, Indian occupation and Native occupation, so that they could sell land in freehold within these separated areas. The Administrator had given them permission to sell certain lots of land in freehold, and it would be within their knowledge that the Administrator was anxious that before giving the Council permission to sell any more land the area to be used for Indian occupation should be delimited, so that he would be able to keep his pledge to the Government. The reports submitted to the Council, unfortunately, showed that while they had a lot of land suitable for European occupation,, they could not find any land which they wanted to sell to the Indian community. The Council would be taking a

VERY GRAVE RISK.

if it endangered the good relations between the Town Council and the Provincial Council, and the Provincial Council and the central Government. He submitted with all deference, that it did not lie within the mouth of the Council to say that they could not find an area suitable for Indian occupation. They were breaking faith with the Provincial Council, and any legislation they attempted to introduce in future would be looked at askance by that body, because they would have broken their word. The Administrator had been given the assurance that such areas would be found for the Indian community, and however unpleasant it might be, one had to remember the relations between the Provincial Council and the central Government, and the latter's relations with Governments overseas. Their word must be their bond, and, however unpalatable, they must honour it. He, therefore, moved that an area of land be set aside for Indian occupation.

The Mayor said the Council had been quite prepared to set aside such land. They had about 500 acres on the flat, and were ready to set aside part of that area, but they had been informed by the Estates Manager that he did not consider it suitable for occupation. He thought that when they gave the promise to the Administrator they were under the impression that this land was suitable.

Dr. Francois disclaimed his intention to enter into a discussion at the moment, but said he wished to lay it down clearly that the Council would keep its promise, and the areas selected must be suitable for occupation.

Councillor Kemp said certain statements had been made which were not founded on fact, and he thought the Council should have the opportunity of saying definitely once and for all that

NO PLEDGE OR PACT

was entered into with the Administrator that they would give up land for occupation by Indians. The town lands were originally claimed by the people of Durban to be used in the interests of the people of the town, and there was nothing in the deeds to force them to set aside land for Indians. The question had been fought out from time to time, and it had been decided that the Administrator or Lieut.-Governor had to give his permission provided the Council carried out the conditions. The consent was purely formal. He objected very strongly to the statement that the Administrator could tell them what they were to do with their town lands. In 1916 he suggested that the Council should segregate certain areas, and subsequently when a demonstration occurred at a Corporation land sale the clause he suggested was resuscitated, the Council passed it, and the Provincial Council passed it. All that Ordinance laid down was that the Council might in their discretion when selling lands say that certain land was for European, Indian or Native occupation. He maintained that they had given no pledge or undertaking to the Administrator.

Councillor Clark seconded the motion so that it would be open for discussion.

Councillor Burman said he was one of those who thought they should take a bold front and tell the Administrator that they had no land to set aside for Asiatic occupation, but in relating this to a gentleman who happened to be a member of the Select Committee on this point, he was informed that a former Mayor had said that the Council were prepared to set aside land for Asiatics. This was a very important point, for if it was in the records of the Provincial Council that a former Mayor and other members of the Council had promised to set aside land if legislation was passed they would have to reconsider their decision. He suggested that the matter should be referred back.

Dr. Francois agreed to this course, which was adopted by the Council.

Mr. G. H. Whyte, the Estates Manager, of the Durban Corporation, reports on the 11th December 1923 as follows:—

AREAS FOR INDIAN RESIDENTIAL OCCUPATION.

The Finance Committee at its meeting held on the 24th August last resolved:

"That the Estates Manager be instructed to report as to suitable areas to be set aside for Indian residential purposes."

For the Committee's information I set out the vacant areas in the Borough with approximate areas:—

1. Eastern Vlei: extending from De ot Road to the Umbeni River, excluding the Bench Ridge—500 acres,

2. Umbeni Valley Lands: between Goble Road, Wireless Station Ridge Road and Umgeni Quarry and Umgeni Road—200 acres.

3. Congella and Umbilo District: between Dalton Road, Umbilo Road and the Main Line of Railway—250 acres.

4. Stellawood Area: between MacDonald, Umbilo and Ridge Roads and Stellawood Cemetry—650 acres.

5. Off Mansfield Road: adjoining the land set aside for Indian Recreation ground and divided by the road to run at the foot of the Botanical Gardens, and the new road to link up the Umbilo District with Mitchell Road—15 acres.

6. Off Raleigh Road: between Umgeni Road and Crabbe Street and Raleigh Road in extent 1½ acres.

I now beg to report on the various areas:—

1. Eastern Vlei: This area at present is low lying and quite unsuited for residential purpose.

2. Umgeni Valley Lands: This area contains some of the finest sea and inland views sites to be had in the Borough. On the Northern side of the lay-out, above the Umgeni Quarry, and overlooking the Umgeni Railway Station, there is an area of say 50 acres served by Highfield Road. Mr. Councillor Wadley lives within this area, and the Natal Land and Colonisation Co. Ltd., hold an area of five acres. By compensation the area could be made solely for Indian residents. I am loath to recommend this site, as magnificent river, sea and inland views are obtainable, and the occupation by Indians would depreciate the rest of the Umgeni Valley Lands.

3. Congella and Umbilo District: This area is reserved for future industrial purposes.

4. Stellawood Area: Any reservation for Indians within this area would completely ruin the whole lay-out of this very fine district.

5. Off Mansfield Road: approximately 15 acres. A study of the new lay-out plan with the two new roads, will convince the Committee that this locality cannot be recommended.

6. Raleigh Street: This area is practically an Indian district to-day, and is, therefore, suited for the purpose.

To recommend to the Administrator an area of 1½ acres of Town Lands for Indian residential occupation would be farcical. I, therefore, summarise the whole position by stating that the Administrator be advised that there is no land within the Borough which may be set aside for Indian occupation.

I submit, however, for the Committee's consideration, the purchasing of two fine blocks of land situate and bounded by the Borough boundary to the West of Stellawood Cemetry.

(a) Estate Geeki's land, in extent 75 acres.

(b) Fenniscowles, in extent 253 acres, owned by Mr. Fielden in England.

This land with the opening up of the Stellawood area could be served by all Municipal services. The land is high and contains some very fine view sites; also

An area of approximately 250 acres on Clairmont flat can be purchased, and as water is within easy distance, there should be no difficulty in converting the block for the purpose required, as this district is largely occupied by Indians."

During the week the Finance Committee of the Town Council—with the chairman of that Committee the Deputy Mayor Dr. Francois dissenting—approved of the Estates Manager's recommendation to advise the Administrator of Natal that there is no land available for Indians in the Borough of Durban.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

CAPETOWN, July 19, 1922.

Sir,—With reference to your communication of the 17th March last and subsequent correspondence, and also in connection with a deputation from your Congress which met the Minister of the Interior on the 12th June last, in regard to the Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, the Townships Franchise Ordinance and the Durban Land Alienation Ordinance I am directed to advise you that after full consideration of these Natal Ordinances, His Royal Highness the Governor-General has been pleased, under the provision of Section 90 of the South Africa Act, 1909, to reserve for further consideration the Rural Dealers Licensing Ordinance, and the Townships Franchise Ordinance. The Government, however, advised assent to the Ordinance "to grant additional powers to the Town Council of the Borough of Durban in respect of the alienation of or other dealing with immoveable property belonging to the said Borough."

In regard to No. 1. the Government considers that the abolition of the existing Provincial Appeal Board is contrary to its general policy in regard to the position of Asiatic Traders. The Asiatic Commission recommended in connection with the issue of licences, that there should be a Provincial Board of Appeal. Such a Board exists at present and the Government is not prepared, under the circumstances to recommend assent to the Ordinance abolishing it.

In regard to No. 2 the Government in recommending the reservation of the Ordinance did so as they propose to appoint an officer to enquire into the conditions existing in the townships in Natal so that they may satisfy themselves as to what steps, if any, should be taken in regard to restrictions of the franchise specially affecting Asiatics.

In regard to Ordinance No. 3, I attach for your information copies of correspondence which has passed between this Department and the Borough of Durban, and I am directed to inform you that the Government considers it reasonable that the Administrator, in giving his approval to racial restrictions introduced into land sales, should see, as far as possible, that Asiatics are given reasonable opportunity of acquiring adequate residential sites.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) H. B. SHAWE,

Secretary for the Interior.

The Secretary,
Natal Indian Congress,
169a Grey Street,
Durban.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

CAPETOWN, June 22, 1922.

Sir,—The Provincial Administration, under cover of a letter dated the 16th instant, has forwarded for the assent of His Royal Highness the Governor-General, under Section 90 of the South Africa Act an Ordinance introduced into the Provincial Council by Mr. C. H. Hulett, M.P.C., to grant additional powers to the Town Council of the Borough of Durban in respect of the alienation of or other dealing with immoveable property belonging to the said Borough.

A deputation of the Natal Indian Congress waited upon the Minister of the Interior last week to represent certain views in regard to this and other Ordinances which they contended would operate against the interests of the Indian community in Natal, and they specially referred to the powers sought to be given to the Borough of Durban affecting the conditions re selling or leasing of immoveable property as referred to in the Ordinance as passed by the Provincial Council. The Minister of the Interior promised the deputation to communicate with His Worship the Mayor to ascertain the intentions of the Borough in connection with this legislation which the Indian Congress of Natal feel may operate very harmfully against the Indian community in the Borough of Durban. The Ordinance purports to restrict ownership or occupation and it is apparently intended to be applicable to any European, Asiatic or Native, but the deputation held that it might result in seriously affecting the Asiatic population in Durban. The Minister desires me therefore to ascertain from the Mayor exactly what would be the policy of the Borough in the event of the Ordinance receiving the assent of His Royal Highness the Governor-General and especially as to what provision the Borough proposes to make to protect the interests of the Indians from the residentail or business standpont within the Borough.

As under the provisions of the South Africa Act notification has to be given to the Provincial Administration at the latest by the 15th proximo, as to whether assent is to be given or withhold to the Ordinance, the Minister desires me to ask that your reply be submitted to reach me if possible at the latest by the 3rd proximo.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) H. B. SHAWE,

Secretary for the Interior.

BOROUGH OF DURBAN.

The Town Clerk's Office,
Durban.

July 3, 1922.

The Secretary for the Interior,
Capetown.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd instant relative to the Ordinance introduced into the Provincial Council by Mr. G. H. Hulett, M. P. C. to grant additional powers to the Town Council of the Borough of Durban in respect of the alienation of or other dealing with immoveable property belonging to the said Borough; and it is noted that the Minister desires to ascertain that the policy of he Council would be if the Ordinance receives the required assent of His Royal Highness the Governor-General.

In reply I have to state that the present policy of the Town Council is to separate the population of European descent, so far as possible, from Asiatics and Natives in residential areas—not to segregate any section or class entirely in parts of the Borough—or from areas where at the present time any section has property or interests.

As a matter of fact all sales of immovable property belonging to this Borough are subject to the consent of the Administrator, and should he Council impose any condition in any land sale that would seriously affect the interests of the European, Asiatic, or Native, the persons affected could petition the Administrator to refuse consent until such interests were safeguarded.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) A. D. JONES,
Acting Town Clerk.

Indians have not accepted the principle of segregation in Natal—nor for that matter in South Africa. The foregoing reports and correspondence disclose the manners in which European are endeavouring to render Indian landless.

This was an appeal by Mahomed Ismail Balim against a decision of the Licensing Officer, upheld on appeal by the Town Council, refusing to renew a retail licence for 119 Berea Road, Durban. This matter had previously been referred back by the Natal Supreme Court for re-hearing by the Licensing Officer. The Licencing Officer found that Balim had for fifteen years personated his uncle, one Akojee, even after the death of that uncle, and had taken out yearly a hawker's licence in Akojee's name. He held applicant was not a fit person after such conduct to have a licence, and on appeal the Town Council, by 7 votes to 6, upheld his refusal.

The grounds of appeal were that Balim's alleged misconduct had nothing to do with the licence now in question, and Balim could and should have been dealt with separately for such alleged misconduct.

Mr. H. H. Janion, instructed by Messrs. Livingston & Doull, of Durban, argued for the appellant, and Mr. E. A. Selke, instructed by Messrs. Shepstone & Wylie, for the respondent.

In giving judgement, Sir John Dove Wilson said that the Licensing Officer refused to renew a licence upon the ground, amply proved by evidence, that Balim had for 15 years taken out anoter licence in the name of Akojee even latterly (in 1922), after Akojee's death. There is an appeal to this Court but it is an appeal from a discretion, and this Court will not lightly interfere with the discretion of a Licensing Officer. His Lordship felt that his knowledge of Durban did not entitle him to set up his opinion against the Licensing Officer. Balim had committed a serious offence, and his Lordship did not feel entitled to interfere with the discretion of the Licensing Officer and the Town Council.

Mr. Justice Hathorn said that Balim had made misrepresentatitions, and told untruths in personating his uncle all these years. There was, however, no evidence that he had made personal profit out of such personation. He was still liable to criminal prosecutions for these offences. There were no complaints about the retail licence and the applicant was really entitled to have that renewed. His Lordship would have allowed the appeal.

Mr. Justice Tatham concurred with the Judge-President. He said that the discretion to grant or refuse licences is specifically and definitely vested in the Licencing Officer, and that discretion is not transferred to this Court because of the right of appeal given in the Act of 1909. As long as that officer fairly and honestly exercises his functions no Court can interfere.

Appeal dsmissed with costs.

By this decision the Licensing Officer has another case law to support him unfortunately for Balim no appeal in licensing matters lies to the Appellate Court of South Africa—with his goods on his hands and his license taken away from him, it will be a question for him how he will meet his obligations to his creditors.

In application for an interdict was made by two Dundee Indians against their local Postmaster. They alleged that annexe has been erected adojoing the Post Office in Dundee for the use of Natives and Asiatics and that the annexe is a temporary structure holding about six persons communicating by a window with the Post Office. Asiatics are not allowed admission into the general post office to transact their business but are told to go into this annexe with the Natives. The order asked for was one prohibiting the Postmaster from preventing Asiatics from entering and using the general post office, and also one declaring that any order or regulation under which the Postmaster may purport to act in differentiating between Europeans and non-Europeans as to entry into and use of the Post Office is null and void and of no effect.

Mr. H. H. Janion, with Mr. G. Masson, instructed by Messrs. Miller and Masson, moved for the applicants; Mr. Roy Hathorn, K. C., with Mr. J. Lauchlan Smith, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Hathorn objected that the Minister ought to have been joined as respondent. He pointed out that the Post Office Act of 1911 vested the management and administration of post offices in the Postmaster-General subject to the control of the Minister. These proceedings were really under the Crown Liabilities Act of 1910, and the case of the Minister of Railways v. Johannesburg Municipality, 1912, A.D. 555, shows that the Minister should, as a member of the Executive Government, be joined as a party. Section 3 of the Crown Liabilities Act makes this quite clear. The case is of the Mining Commissioner, Johannesburg, v. Getz, 1915, T.P.D. 323 and Minister of Finance v. Barberton Town Council, 1914, A.D. 335, were also in point. He asked anyhow for an adjournment to enable the Minister or Postmaster-General an opportunity to answer the case raised.

Mr. Janion said that the Postmaster had not carried out his duties properly, and was therfore sued. It was really a rule against an executive officer that he was asking, to compel that officer to perform his duties properly.

The Judge-President doubted whether this matter which involved questions of convenience and reasonableness, and in which the facts were disputed, could be disposed of by motion at all, and whether an action was not necessary.

Mr. Hathorn pointed out that the name of the Postmaster was not given.

The Court thought that in any event the Minister should be joined as a party. The matter stood down for that object. Later on it could be decided whether the proceedings should be action or by motion. Costs reserved.

Gradually discrimination founded at times on race, at other times on colour, is being introducing in public places and in Government and Municipal Offices.—The Indian is being bracketed with the Native.

The Acting Municipal professor to Ritchie in the course of the Graduation proceedings of the Capetown University on the 18th December referred to the interesting gift of £1000 Government Stock by Hajee Sullaiman Shah Mahomed, of Capetown, as the nuclens of a fund, to which he proposed to add from time to time, for the founding of a chair for the study of Eastern life and languages and philosophy. The idea is a good means to a better understanding and appreciation of the East. It may also in due course be the means of the University opening its doors to Indians and other Non-Europeans.

Mr. Hajee Ismail Aboobaker Jhavery is among the recent arrivals from Bombay by s.s. Karapara. The previous boat also brought Hajee Moulvi Abdoll Karim and H. M. Faruk from their pilgrimage to Mecca and Medina.

The death of Mr. V. Samy took place recently in Kimberley. Mr. Samy was for many years president of the Indian political Association in that town and the patrion of the Tamil Institute which carries on educational work. Mr. Samy was as far as was known the only Indian shareholder in the great De Beers Co., and considered to be the wealthiest Indian in the Cape province. The Hon'ble late Mr. Gokhale was his guest during his stay in Kimberley. He had been widower for sometime past and leaves two daughters to succeed him.

Mrs. E. says: "Baby has had Glaxo for a year or so. She is full of life and has never been the slightest trouble. Your food has built her splendidly."

Does *your* Baby laugh like this?

Baby laughs because he is happy—he is happy because he is healthy—his good health is mainly the result of right feeding. That is why the Glaxo-fed baby is a laughing baby.

Glaxo is the solids of pure, rich milk, made so digestible by the Glaxo Process that Baby's delicate little stomach assimilates it easily. In Glaxo—prepared simply by adding hot, boiled water—Baby finds all the nourishment he needs. It is a complete food, entirely germ-free, attended by none of the risks of disease that make ordinary milk so dangerous. If you would be the happy mother of an ever-laughing baby, give him

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The Super-Milk

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

the safest, purest form of milk for every milk purpose.

Ask your Chemist to show you the Glaxo Feeder the feeder Baby likes best.

Tins of Glaxo specially packed for the Indian Market always bear the "Glaxo Baby" on the centre panel and the wording 'for consumption in the tropics.' The food contained in tins so marked is guaranteed fresh by the makers. Do not purchase any tins which do not bear the above trade mark and wording.

SIR S. N. BANNERJI.

REFUSES NOMINATION TO ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

The Associated Press is informed that Sir Surendranath Bannerji was offered a seat in the Legislative Assembly by H. E. the Governor-General but has informed his Excellency of his inability to accept nomination.

KENYA IMMIGRATION BILL.

DECCAN SABHA'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 17.

The Deccan Sabha has passed a resolution strongly disapproving the provisions of the Kenya Immigration Bill and urging the Government of India to press upon the necessity of delaying the progress of the Bill until the committee to be set up under the resoluton of the last Imperial Conference has had opportunity of examining the measure and discussing its provisions with the Colonial Office. A resolution requesting the Government of India to set up a strong and representative committee for the purpose without delay has also been passed.

ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 17.

At the Alipore Sessions to-day before Mr. S. K. Ghose and a mixed jury the public prosecutor opened the case in which Santosh Kumar Mitter and six others were charged with conspiracy to commit murder, dacoity, and robbery known as the Alipore Conspiracy Case. He said that the principal accused Santosh was a graduate of the Calcutta University. The accused conspired with approver Nrityagopal Dutt and Barendra Kumar Ghosh and were responsible for the recent robberies and murders committed in and near Calcutta. Barendra was sentenced to death in connection with the murder of the Post Master of Sankaritola. Barendra made a statement which led to several searches and recovery of revolvers, daggers and forged currency notes. Several incriminating letters were seized which revealed the present conspiracy. It had been revealed that the ultimate goal of the conspirators was to drive away the English and money required for this purpose was obtained by dacoity and deposited in what they called political fund. The case is proceeding.

GURDWARA DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

AMRITSAR

With a view to defend legally tence of the Sikh Gurdwara Committee and Shromani bodies affiliated thereto as religious associations of the aiming at the Gurdwara Reform and Akali a defence committee has been organised here.

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EUROPEANISED BENGALIS.

EVIDENCE BEFORE LEE COMMISSION.

EUROPEAN ELEMENT ESSENTIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services which arrived here last evening assembled at 10-30 this morning and recorded evidence, partly in private and partly in public, tendered on behalf of three services associations namely the I.C.S. Association, Indian Police Association and Provincial Civil Service Association representing both the executive and judicial branches. Examination of witnesses on behalf of the I.C.S. and the Indian Police Associations took place in camera.

The I. C. S. Association was represented by Mr. C. Tindall, Mr. J. A. Woodhead, Mr. F. W. Robertson and Mr. C. W. Gurner. The representatives of the Indian Police Association were Mr. F. J. Lowman, Mr. L. H. Colson and Mr. Bholanath Banerji. The Bengal Civil Service Association, Executive Branch was represented by Khan Bahadur M. A. Momen and Mr. Bijay Bihari Mukerjee and the Judicial Branch by Mr. Surendranath Sen and Mr. B. Mustapha.

PLEA FOR RETAINING POWER.

Although oral examination of the spokesmen of the I.C.S. Association took place 'in camera.' The written representation of the Association was made public. While in material respects this statement followed the line adopted by the I.C.S. Associations in other provinces it referred in places to peculiar conditions in Bengal. The Association maintained that the reaction on the district administration and place and functions of the I. C. S. under the reforms been greater than was anticipated by the framers of the Montford report. Apart from the curtailment of the functions the knowledge that in case of disturbance, district officer would almost invariably be placed administratively on his trial before the Legislativs Council, a majority of whose members are only too ready to condemn on sentimental grounds any measure taken to maintain order, cannot but react most unfavourably on the work of district officer.

The Association attached a statement showing that when voting on matters relating to law and order and police between 1921 and 1923 a large majority of Indian non-officials in the Council voted against Government in 25 out of 27 divisions. The powers of District Officer that remained to him were, therefore, exercised in a most unfavourable atmosphere. As collection of Government dues was dependent on the maintenance of law and order any weakening of law and order which in the opinion of very many officers was bound later to ensure would have adverse effect on the revenue also. The representation quotes instances firstly of voting down by the Bengal Legislature of the power of the Calcutta municipality to cut off water supply from the house of a defaulter although this power had never been misused and was exercised by the Municipalities in Britain and secondly of the notice of private bill (but disallowed) for weakening the revenue sale law to show how the legislature has exercised its responsibility and that when once the Legislature had increased power of control in regard to revenue (and this must come in due course) the Collector will be working at such great disadvantage that it will be of little avail to keep a more highly paid imperial officer to try to realise Government dues. The tendency now is for District Officer to have steadily decreasing power to administer, but with same responsibility as formerly for failure to do so. The Association further submitted that the Reform Act had introduced a greater change than the preamble of the Act showed. As Lord Ronaldshay declared in inaugurating the new Council Indian element in the executive Government been converted from a permanent minority to a permanent majority and this had been further borne out by Lord Lytton's statement in dissolving the Council that his policy had always been to treat his Government as a whole as Government cannot rule solely by veto of Governor and by certificate. The result is that in spite of the declaration of the maintenance of responsibility of the British Parliament for welfare and advancement of the Indian people the actual power to rule India has thus been already largely transferred by the British Parliament from themselves to the people of India or rather to a certain section of that people. The Association next draws attention to the depth of provincial feeling compared with the feeling in regard to India as a whole. The trend of affairs is at best towards a federation of self-contained States. This would in itself apparently negative any idea of an All-India Service. The administrative service of Bengal, if self-Government is to attain its full development, must, therefore, be a provincial service and it will then be useless to employ British officers on the present system to carry on the residuary administrative work.

The Association feels impossible at present to formulate a scheme about an advisory service of Europeans, but considers European element essential. The Association favours the division of provincial service into superior and junior grades and proposes that Indian recruits be admitted hereafter not to the Indian Civil Service, but to the new superior provincial service which should increase as the old I.C.S. dies out. The Association adds that the Indian members of the I.C.S. hitherto recruited should not lose any of their rights. The Association referring to Indianisation points out that it can be accelerated only up to a certain point. The Association prefers the Indian officer of the Indian Civil Service and believes that those promoted from the provincial service are not by any means always a success.

EMPHASIS ON INADEQUACY OF PAY.

After stating a feeling of insecurity about pay, pensions, prospects and allowances the Association lays emphasis on the inadequacy of the existing pay and observes that an officer whose thoughts are mainly taken up with financial difficulties if of diminished value as a public servant and that if substantial improvement would impose too heavy a strain on the resources of the country, risk should be taken of some immediate reduction in the number of European officers by their retirement on fair terms in order to pay the remainder a wage which will enable them to live decently without getting into debt. The Association puts forward alternative proposals for relief either in form of married allowance or general increase of 25 per cent in pay and pension. Free passage four times in the course of service is also urged. On the question of proportionate pension the Association makes a definite suggestion that in addition to the existing terms Government should allow an officer a bonus to help him to settle down. This bonus it is urged should be one months' salary for every year of active service subject to a maximum of £1,500 and further limited by an amount by which the capitalized value of the proportionate pension falls short of the capitalized value of the full pension of the officer after 25 years service. Among other claims particular emphasis is laid on the revision of Calcutta house allowance.

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

In its statement the Bengal Civil Service Association (Executive) urges that recruitment of Europeans should be stopped till the Europeans personnel is reduced to 50 per cent. After that recruitment should be made by the Government under whom the officers serve. The Secretary of State should have nothing to do with the future appointment and control of Indians to posts now belonging to the All-India service. The existing rates of pay for Europeans and Indians are considered suitable and it is advocated that recruitment should be only on provincial basis and that there should be only two services viz. the Provincial and Subordinate and that there should not be a superior one. For the provincial service pay suggested is Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,200 ordinarily, but for those holding superior posts like the headships of the districts and the District Judgships it should be between Rs .1,200 and Rs. 1,800 with further addition of Rs. 400 for the Heads of Departments and Secretaries to Government.

EUROPEANS NOT NECESSARY FOR JUDICIAL BRANCH.

The Judicial Branch of the Association representing 217 officers urges that judicial work be entrusted to the existing provincial service and that district judges down to lowest grade officer be put in one cadre. The European element is not considered necessary and it is stated that Indian judicial officers are remarkably free from communal bias. There should not be further recruitment to the service from the I.C.S. and its control should be in the hands of the local Government. The provincial service it is further pointed out does more difficult work than is ordinarily performed by the I.C.S. judges and it is, therefore requested that the status of the services be improved by giving more suitable designation and more administrative powers. The Association strongly deprecates the creation of a separate provincial judicial service superior to existing service.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The Lee Commission to-day examined representatives of the Bengal Civil Service Association and the Customs Service Association.

The Indian members of the Indian Civil Service have put in a representation which has also been received from a large number of the I.C.S. recruited in England. This common representation shows that the present rates of pay of the Indians in the I.C.S. are not adequate and that their claim for higher emoluments with non-Indians is justifiable on economic, legal and moral grounds. It is pointed out that since the institution of open competitive examination no differentiation has been made in the status and emoluments of Indians and non-Indians. Even as recently as 1919 Indian witnesses appearing before the Joint Parliamentary Committee advocated equal pay for Ministers and Executive Councillors. Of late, however, a considerable body of Indian opinion had begun to think that the main object of Indianisation namely economy would be frustrated if in future they paid a salary fixed with reference to the European recruitment. Indian officers do not question the validity of this, but ask that this must apply only to future recruits and not to Indians who entered the service on the distinct understanding that they would be treated throughout the service on a footing of equality with Europeans. It is further claimed that equality with Europeans is one of their existing rights guaranteed by the Government of India Act. That under the old conditions the pick of the product of schools and universities of India went to Enigand to compete and that in some cases they were the scion of some best families in India. These were the terms which attracted such men and it cannot be asserted that a large number of Indians who may enter the service through various doors under a scheme of indianisation would in all respects be equal to the very limtied number of Indians who got in by open competition in England. Moreover, Indian officer in getting his education in England had incurred grave risk of failure and had spent a large sum. Most of them have adopted the European method of living and economic considerations put forward by the I.C.S. Association apply to them as strongly as to Europeans. There are in addition special obligations of Indian family, the cost of education of the children in England and trips to England both for the sake of health and to keep in touch with British modes of life in order to maintain the British traditions. The Indian officer incurs expense in carrying his family to his native place on leave, while a British officer when on leave at Home not only gets pay at favourable exchange, but is exempt from paying income-tax if his leave is below six months. In conclusion the Indian officers declare that the financial gain of discrimination between them and Europeans would be infinitesimal as compared with the loss caused by creating a sense of injustice among and weakening the prestige and consequently the efficiency of a body of Indian public servants whose services should be of immense benefit to India at the present juncture.

BENGALEE ORACLES.

In a separate memorandum the Hon. Mr. S. K. Sinha I.C.S. said in view of the general sense of insecurity felt by the members of Imperial Services by reason of the acute political agitation against the established Government and its agents in all departments an assurance or provision that the devolution should go no lower than the Governor-General-in-Council might be of help in allaying the present discontent and ensuring a supply of suitable raw materials for the security of the services. The Indian officers of the I.C.S. and the Police have always been in a difficult position. The rising time of popular feeling against Government went itself with a peculiar virulence on the so-called brown bureaucrats who find themstves between a crossfire. The smallest error of judgment on our part lays us open to the charge of incompetence and also draws down upon us all the virulent invectives in which the Extremist Press is so fertile. The Hon. Mr. Sinha urged at least 25 per cent increment on the present pay and that no distinction should be made between Indian and European members of the same service. Though theoritically their prospects were the same as their European colleagues, in fact they were much worse off. At any rate, in Bengal the junior Indian officer had been given absolutely no chance of getting a training in the Secretariat work. In the general administration line they have nothing better to look forward to than to hold charge of districts. In the judicial line nothing higher than district judgeships are in store for them. With regard to special appointments they are no better off. In conclusion he urged for facilities in house accommodation, supply of furniture, transfer allowance and medical attendance.

Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S. Commissioner of the Burdwan division, in a separate note said that the unpopularity of the services was due to political unrest and racial acerbity during the period of non-co-operation movement and less of influence and power in some branches of the administration as a result of the reforms. It could not be said that political unrest was in any way due to the reforms; althought it was true that the first few years after the reforms synchronised with perhaps the acutest stage of political tension. The second set of causes which had let to the unpopularity of the service in England as also amongst the members of the service itself in this country was one which was involved in the very nature of the reforms. He next said it is the complaint of the members of the Bengal branch of the Indian Civil Service that the position to which district officers have now been reduced under the reforms is that of subordinate administrators and while they are open to much criticism for their action in the generally hostile atmosphere of the Councils their powers for maintaining law and order and for advancing the well-being of the districts in their charge have been very materially curtailed. Although the service has undoubtedly lost in power and privilege the prospects of promotion and emoluments of the service at least of the European members of it have by no means been prejudically affected by the reforms. I do not see any necessity for introducing any radical change in the existing system of the recruitment and constitution of the Imperial services; a system which has up to now proved so eminently successful in this period of transition when the people are gradually being trained to shoulder responsibility of the administration of their own country, if for no other reason, to keep up a continuity of policy in the system of administration. When Swarajist Ministers might succeed constitutional ones and influence might pass from the hands of the members of one community to that of another the help of the Indian Civil Service would appear to me to be essential for sometime to come. Even from the higher standpoint of the political progress of the country I do not think that the welding and unifying processes under the British rule have gone far enough yet and have yet succeeded in introducing that amount of homogenity in the body politic which will enable India to discharge all the functions of a civilised Government wthout the assistance of the British services, but that I, therefore, consider a British element in the services and the recruitment of the All-India services in England under the Secretary of State to be essential. I am of opinion that for sometime to come European and Indian members of the Imperial Civil Service should work side by side and be in charge of the administration of districts. The indianisation of the service should proceed on the same lines as are being followed now.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

Mr. J. N. Gupta, Commissioner of Burdwan Division, Mr. S. K. Gupta, Hon. Mr. S. K. Sinha were examined on behalf of Indian Officers Association.

Sir Reginald Craddock.—You say that Indians in the Indian Civil Service are subjected to very special attacks and vituperation. Do you think that these attacks are more experienced in reading the Indian Press? My impression is that the attacks on the Indian members of the I.C.S. are not so bitter as those directed against the European I.C.S. members.

Mr. J. N. Gupta.—I cannot say that is not my experience.

The Hon. Mr. S. K. Sinha.—It is against the Indian members of the I.C.S. that much of the agitation in the Press was directed during my four years service. I was twice attacked once physically referring to the Chandpur incident and on another occasion I was severely handled by the Press.

Mr. J. N. Gupta.—That at Serampore in my division while Mr. Sinha was the S.D.O.

Sir Reginald.—No doubt there are severe attacks made against Indian members of the I.C.S., but as a general rule the attack is not more severe than the attack on the British (that is the European members of the I.C.S.)

Mr. J. N. Gupta.—I would not say that it is more severe, but certainly not less severe.

POSTAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

The representative of the Postal Officers' Association stated that so far as the appointment of Postmasters-General were concerned they considered that there was no necessity for any of the appointments to be reserved for the members of the I.C.S. The number of posts reserved for the I.C.S. should be reduced by two at once and by the same number every five years uptil the I.C.S. element was eliminated. There was no justification for appointing telegraph officers as Postmasters-General in violation of the pledge given at the time of the amalgamation of the two departments. There was also no necessity for the recruitment of non-domiciled Europeans as Superintendents as enough indigenous talent was available in the country among Indians including domiciled Europeans and Anglo-Indians for the purpose of postal administration in peace. They were, however, of opinion that so long as post and telegraphs remained combined the appointment of Director-General of the combined departments should be held by a member of the Indian Civil Service. In conclusion they stated that the pay of the higher posts was inadequate and in consequence of it there had been long standing discontent in the service. They urged that the pay of the Deputy Postmaster-General and Assistant Directors-General from Rs. 1,100 to Rs. 1,600 and that of Postmasters-General from Rs. 2,250 to Rs. 3,000.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

The Customs Service Association made a grievance of the exclusion of subordinates from a fair share of appointments in the Imperial Customs Service and urged that 50 per cent of the appointments on the Imperial cadre be reserved for men in the subordinate service. They were against recruitment in England for the Imperial Customs Service as officers were available locally to fill such appointments. Of late recruitments from England had practically ceased and all appointments were now mostly recruited amongst the graduates of the Indian Universities thus indicating that recruitment out of India was no longer indispensable. In reply to Sir Reginald Craddock representatives of the Association said that six years ago their service was reserved for Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Of late Indians were coming in. There was a rule that at least one-third of the appointments should go to the Indians.

H. H. The Thakore Sahib of Palitana, and Yuvaraj Kumar Shri Bhojrajajee of Gondal with his family, and H H. The Thakore Saheb of Muli visited the Saurashtra K. Studio, Rajkot on the 13th inst. when a show of selected pieces from "Samudra Mathana" and Balee-Yajna or Surrendering Self at the feet of The Master (Films recently produced by the Saurashtra K. Co.,) was arranged. A Cine Camera manufactured by the same company was shown to the visitors. The visitors expressed full satisfaction regarding the work and left late in the evening.

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This is a quality Horn—a genuine Klaxon. It possesses the distinctive Klaxon note—a low, friendly, rolling sound, for congested city traffic. Chevrolet, Ford, Overland, Maxwell, Gray—in fact owners of small cars—can have in Klaxon—7 a horn of unquestioned warning power, as well as a horn of long life—at a remarkably low price. 11 inches long. Black finish.

Rs. 25-0.

Same mechanical construction as Klaxon No. 12 A and No. 7, but is slightly larger than No. 7 Klaxon. The Klaxon Company is proud to place its name plate upon it and to stand behind these *new* models with its sixteen years of leadership in manufacturing the finest of electric horns. 11 inches long. Black finish.

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(ASSORTED PERFUMED) REGINA HAIR OIL is needed.

It tends to cleanse the Scalp of dandruff to check the falling out of the Hair and to stimulate the growth of New hair. Keeps the Hair soft, smooth and lustrous, and exerts a beneficial influence on disorders of the scalp.

M. T. MADON & CO.,
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Dr. (ADAM'S) BRAIN & NERVE TONIC PILLS

Speedy Cure for NERVOUS and FUNCTIONAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, ANAEMIA, LOSS of MEMORY BRAIN FAG, LOW SPIRITS, CONFUSION of IDEAS, LOSS of VIGOUR, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, MUSCULAR and LOCAL WEAKNESS, PALPITATION NEURASTHENIA, PREMATURE DECAY, SLEEPLESSNESS and all other NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

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It is a delightfully perfumed Vanishing Cream of NON-GREASY TYPE.

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SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravanserai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that had made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal
1 box of Pills	1-8	expenses, *i. e.*, As. 5.

Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three boxes of pills Rs. 7 Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elementsd will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your carliest convenience send oblige.

ABDUL MAJID,
c/o Northern India Timber Syndicate, Lahore.

DEAR SIR,
Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V. P. P. to the following address.

S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR.

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED, ESQ., LAHORE.
Dear Sir,

I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by giving wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

CHANDAN LAL SHANKER LAL,
BATALA.

COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO—
Sheikh GHULAM AHMED, Pir Gilanian St. 73,
2 **LAHORE.**

THE CALCUTTA MURDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With what a shock the non-co-operators must have received the tragic news re: the dastardly murder of an innocent European gentleman Mr. Day of Bengal, seems naturally very hard for Calcutta Europeans to understand.

The people of India mourn the death as keenly as Europeans—nay, much more, because of their righteous cause, they are wounded to the very heart for the culprit was none but an Indian.

Howsoever the culprit may profess to be a non-co-operator, he can never be taken as such, as non-co-operators are but Satyagrahis, which implies non-violence, without which a man in the street knows, Satyagraha is totally impracticable. Neither could he be called a non-co-operator, nor a lover of Mahatma Gandhi, or of his own country, nor one who seeks the salvation of his own Soul. He is but a nihilist. No non-co-operator would ever dream of such a despicable crime, nay, ever against the cruelest despot.—Yours, etc.,

SIAVAKS N. PUNEGUR.

Bombay, January 16.

"A QUERY."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly or any of your readers of your esteemed paper let me know, through the medium of your columns, the particulars of the "*Britannia Life Assurance Company, Ltd., (in Liquidation)*. So far, I remember, Messrs. Merwanji Bana and Co., the Architects and Engineers, were the Government Liquidators, and V. I. Parekh and Sons, of the Morvi Bank, the Managing Agents.

I hope, the Government Inspector for the Insurance Companies, will be in a better position to throw light on the matter.

Is it necessary for the Policy-Holders to pay the further premiums and if so, who will accept the same? Or will they get something, on their policies, as the Co., is already in Liquidation?—Yours, etc.,

"A POLICY-HOLDER".

IMPROVEMENT TRUST CHAWLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I crave leave to invite the attention of the public through the medium of your paper that the Land Manager, Improvement Trust, has made a retrograde suggestion in reply to the letter appeared in your issue on 23rd October, 1923, to give a separate block at Foras Road to the Mahomedans and I strugglingly object on the following grounds and pray H. E.'s Legislative Council to consider my application, submitted to the members:—

(i) The Land Manager has indiscriminately proposed to allot a separate block to the Mahomedans which is near the dwellings of the prostitutes and is not therefore at all suitable place for the Mahomedan Gosha families.

(ii) I and others had repeatedly requested the Board to give the ground floor and 3rd floor of No. 1 and 3 block, where 80 families can be accommodated and equal one block, but the Land Manager has made such a suggestion as really injured our minds. Why can he not shift a few Christian families nearly 15 from Nos. 1 and 3 blocks of ground and 3rd floor and give both the floors to the Mahomedans who can peacefully remain with the Hindus of the same blocks of 1 and 2 floors?

Why should the Land Manager make such an invidious distinctions between the Mahomedans and other communities? When he has given separate floors and blocks to the Hindus and Christians, why should he not give to the Mahomedans?

When the complaints were sent to the Chairman, he simply forwarded them to the Department concerned who simply sleep over the matter. I have repeatedly sent complaints regarding the removal of dogs, etc., which are disallowed according to the rules, but no notice has yet been taken.

Under the circumstances stated above I venture to say that I have cart-full of grievances, but I am expressing basket-full and I pray the Council to redress them by appointing a Committee of independent persons to inquire into the matter and also carefully look at the number of officers and staff and try their level best to decide the matter and reduce the number of staff to the public's advantage.—Yours, etc.,

G. M. HAZARI.

Bellasis Road, Jan. 17.

DONATION FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDING.

A communique states:—

The Government of Bombay have accepted a donation of Rs. 10,000 from Mr. Motisingh Lalsingh for the building of two Primary Schools, one for boys and the other for girls. The Girls' School will be built at Badlapur in Kalyan Taluka and will be named as "Ramkuvarbai Mansingh Marathi Girls' School," while the other school will be at Samte in Dahanu Taluka, and will be named "The Pratapsingh Keshavsingh Gujarati Boys' School." Each school will, probably, accommodate about 60 students. The District Local Board, Thana, has agreed to build the schools in the area selected and arrangements have been made to transfer the donation to the President of the Board.

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Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.

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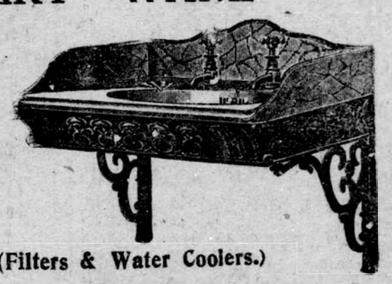
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